The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. NUMBER 235.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A man competent to take charge of sash, door and blind factory. Address "FACTORY," Tribune office.

WANTED—Twenty first class cabinet makers. ... Apply to J. HAIRES ... 373 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A first-class tinner. Address WALES & CUNNINGHAM, Lemont, Ill.

WANTED—Thirty men to work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal ... Lockport. J. A. HENDRICKS & CO.

WANTED—A competent man to run a planer and matcher. GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 465 Lake-st.

WANTED—I want an honest, capable drug clerk. Must talk German fluently. ...

WANTED—Immediately, an assortment ... Call at 35 State-st., or address JAS. A. GODARD, Yorkville, Ill.

WANTED—Six active, shrewd business men to do business in Chicago. No capital required. ... Address "INSURANCE," Box 653, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two good pattern makers, at GAVIN & WHITNEY'S, 59 and 61 Canal-st.

WANTED—A boy about 15 years old to attend a horse, &c. Good driver. A country boy preferred. Apply at 236 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A reliable man to establish a ... Call at 193 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors for fire insurance for the State of Missouri. ... F. FAY, 130 LaSalle-st., or Continental Insurance Company, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—One or two apprentices in a ... 252 North LaSalle-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14. ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m., at 41 North Sangamon-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Experienced shirt cutter, a lady competent to superintend the cutting and making of fine shirts. Apply at 98 Dearborn-st., between 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A cook. None need apply who are not fully competent, or who cannot give first-rate references. Apply at 345 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A good girl who can cook and do general housework, in a very small family. Apply from 9 a. m. till 12 m., at 118 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A good girl—one who can do cooking and general housework. No children in the family. Inquire at 1228 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A competent cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Highest wages paid. References required. Apply at 480 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—At 348 West Monroe-st., a good cook. Also, a girl to do second work.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 1039 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl for nurse and second work. Good references required. Apply at No. 221 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a private family. Reference required. Apply at No. 238 First-st., near Pontiac, West Side.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small private family. Reference required. Apply at No. 190 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A first-class cook. One who understands her work and can furnish satisfactory references, can find a desirable place by applying at 548 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To go a few miles into the country, a thoroughly competent woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. References required. Apply at 240 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A smart, active girl. One who understands her business. None others need apply at the Revere House kitchen.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to J. GELDER, 384 South Wells-st., you will find a purchaser.

WANTED—Suitable parties to take the general agency of an established life insurance company for the States of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. ... Address P. O. Drawer 6126.

WANTED—Active business men, with from $25 to $50 capital. ... H. T. BASFORD, 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—To exchange good farming land ... Address "W. F. H.," 326 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A competent teacher for a district school in the town of Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill. ... P. J. LOBERG, 98 Ontario-st.

WANTED—Parties looking for business to learn of a rare chance, by calling on us, or addressing "B. S. & CO.," 17 South Canal-st. ...

WANTED—A small second hand safe, cheap. Address "SECRETARY," 184 Wells-st., stating price and where it can be seen.

WANTED—A young lady occupying a pleasant ... 128 North Clark-st.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on Madam A. Duval, the great fortune teller ... No. 353 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A party to take a part of a store ... Address "B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To borrow one thousand dollars for one year. Good security given. Address "O. L.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase a small fruit farm, ... Address, giving price, terms and particulars, P. O. Box ...

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you like to know your future correctly, go and consult MADAME ALWIN, ... Residence 347 South Clark-st., two doors above Harrison.

WANTED—All descriptions of old broken, worn, good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plated, cast-off clothing. High prices paid in cash at 180½ South State-st., below Monroe.

WANTED—To purchase, a retail boot and shoe business, in first class location, in Chicago. Address, stating location, &c., "G W Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—A small house and lot, or two lots, on the North Side. Private parties who will sell cheap for cash can hear of a purchaser by addressing, for one week, "HOMESEEKER," Tribune office.

WANTED—A lumber yard, with 100 feet front, on the North Branch, south of or near Chicago-av. Address Box 6043.

WANTED—$500 to $1,000 on good security ... Apply immediately to T. H. HALFIELD, Room 5, No. 44 LaSalle-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—An office on South Water-st., or Michigan-av. Address "O. W.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—One or two large, well-lighted floors, with power. Address "G. W.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, ... Address, stating price, &c., "A. B. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cellar and first floor ... between State and Wabash. Address F. H. KENT, care Theron Merritt, 249 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A room suitable for ... Apply at 150 Washington-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A good sized room, centrally located, ... Address "E," Tribune office, immediately.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished parlor and bedroom, by two gentlemen, without board, south of Jackson-st. ... Address P. O. Box 655.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—I wish to purchase a house and lot either in South or West Division, house need not be too large, lot 30 to 50 ft. front, to sit about $—. A person having such for sale, will please address, stating terms and location, in confidence, "S H W," Tribune office.

WANTED—To lease, for immediate improvement, a good class, 25 to 50 feet front, in a good neighborhood on the South side. References essential. HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 90 Monroe.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 40-horse power portable steam engines. ... H. M. AMES, 60 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power portable engines, nearly new. ... 253 South Canal.

FOR SALE—One 3, 6, 15, 20, 25, 60-horse power engines ... JAMES WARNER, 253 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Three 20-horse portable engines, ... GREENLEE BROS & CO.

WANTED—Engine—We want a good steam engine, forty horse power, ... Room 6, No. 108 ...

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to do second work or waiting. Call at 135 West Lake-st., up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good cook, also washer and ironer. ... Apply at 181 Bremer-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. ... Call at 38 Pearson-st., between Wells and Franklin.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework in a small family, by a competent girl. Can be seen at 513 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By three girls, one as cook, and two to take care of children. Apply at No. 22 Bremer-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As second girl, or to do light house work in a private family. Call at 380 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—An American woman, a stranger in these parts, wants a situation as housekeeper in the country. Address AMERICAN, Chicago, Post Office ...

SITUATION—Wanted—For one of the best ... Mrs. BALKAM'S Office.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a married man. Would prefer one as assistant in a counting house, or salesman in a wholesale house. ... Address "APPLICANT," P. O. Box 648, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class German artistic gardener, well acquainted with all branches of his work, ... Address T. W., Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced ... Address B. WALTER, 71 North Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—An experienced bookkeeper is open for an engagement. ... Address "T W," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, ... Call or address 351 Cottage ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man capable of taking entire charge of a first-class ... Address S. O. WANZER, 673 State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced druggist and prescription clerk. References given. ... Address "A," Box 88, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an educated and energetic young man aged 22 years, as bookkeeper, correspondent, cashier or traveling agent. ... P. O. Box 1178, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man of long experience as gardener and coachman; understands horses thoroughly. Address J. F. C., 122 South Clark-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," a complete History of the new States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. ... NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS, and How They Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. ... JONES BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Now ready for canvassers, "The History of the War between the States," ... Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $5,000 per year. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to make and sell an article of daily consumption ... Address LOUIS CORLETTE, ...

AGENTS—Wanted—New Map Wonder—One agent sold 100 in Baraboo, Wis. ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents selling books, maps, charts, and albums. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $20 per day profit at home or travelling, ... A. W. CRAPPELL, 47 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—We want first-class agents to introduce our New Star Shuttle Sewing Machine, ... L. N. MATHER & CO., 125 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female—Employment ... G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—By Sammons, White & Co., 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Employment for everybody. ... Address JOHN D. SICE, 301 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE AUTHENTIC LIFE OF GRANT," ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For two splendid new illustrated works, "FROM SHORE TO SHORE," ... "VALE OF PEACE," ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To all who have sold, or ever expect to sell books, ... J. A. STODDARD & CO., 162 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Eddy's great work "Immanuel or Life of Christ" ... HOLLAND & CO., 39 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To solicit business for a first-class Life Insurance Company. ... Address P. O. Box 226, or apply at Room 12, 164 Randolph-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a salable patent which is used in every house, and will exchange territory for lands or other property. Apply at 83 North Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE. ... F. ATKINSON, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500, in the flour and feed business and the manufacture of self-raising flour. ... Call at 279 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $4,000 or $5,000 capital, in an established manufacturing business paying good profits. Address P. O. Box 1144.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well-established wholesale business. ... Address "F. A.," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—An energetic man, with $1,000 to $1,500, in a large paying manufacturing business ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $800, to take a half interest in an old established ... Randolph-st., Room 14, or address Box 165.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good chance for an active man with from $1,500 to $2,000, to take a ... grocery store. ...

PARTNER—Wanted—Parties having a well established, manufacturing, or other business ... address "BUSINESS," Box 333.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $600, to take a half interest in an established business. ... Randolph-st., Room 14, or address Box 165.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man to join the advertiser in buying a profitable established business. Capital required $1,200. Call at 89 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $500 to $600, to take a half interest in a very good paying distillery and rectifying liquor business. Address "C L B," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—For the management of a business in this city. ... Call at 12 LaSalle-st., Office 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the commission business, well established, and one of the best ... Address "F 1," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—"Real business." ... WASHINGTON, 4 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take one half interest in a ... Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a genteel first-class wholesale business in Chicago. ... Address "G. H.," Tribune office.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One hundred head of fine horses, ... at the ... Stock Yards. ...

WANTED—A good second-hand buggy and a Rockaway. ... P. O. Drawer 6335.

WANTED—A pair of good reliable horses and family carriage. Parties having such property ... 179 and 181 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—One good buggy horse; also, one one-horse buggy wagon—both of which will be sold cheap. Inquire of TILDEN & CO., 47 ...

FOR SALE—A span of fine black horses, true and gentle; also, a good easy family carriage, harness, and one light double wagon. ... 114 Lake-st.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Yesterday, the 20th February, a ... The finder will be rewarded ...

LOST—On Wednesday last, a pocket book, ... The finder will be liberally rewarded ...

LOST—Coral Gold Bracelet, marked ... Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—A small black shaggy dog, with ... "JETTIE." ...

LOST—$2.50 Reward—A "Board of Underwriters" ...

FOUND—A Newfoundland dog, with white stripe in breast ...

... Sunday, the 16th inst., by ... by paying charges.

Information Wanted.

... Should this ...

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 141.

There are five Saturdays in this month. This will happen again in 1896.

The Republican majority for Mayor in Syracuse, last Monday, was 184—a gain of 502 since last fall, and 364 since last spring.

Mr. Burlingame gets a salary of $55,000 in gold, and a retinue of thirty Chinese officials in his new diplomatic position as Chinese Ambassador to the United States and Europe.

London has thirteen gas companies, which distributed, in the year before the last, as much as £538,337 in the form of dividends, upon a capital of £5,865,130.

The principal Copperhead speakers in New Hampshire are Henry Clay Dean, C. Chauncey Burr, and Vallandigham. Under such influences there can be no doubt of Republican success.

Detroit seems to be indulging in an excess of pride, because she has furnished two Bishops to the Episcopal Church, "thus being equal to Chicago."

Valley Township, Stark County, and Kickapoo, Peoria County, have voted, the former by twenty-six majority, and the latter by twenty-seven majority, in favor of subscribing $40,000 to the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad.

A couple of magistrates in Derbyshire, England, have sent a man to prison for a month for picking up a dead pheasant overlooked by a shooting party, and the property of the Earl of Derby.

The Kankakee *Gazette* says that the Douglas Linen Company, having received promises of substantial aid from the people of that city, have decided to rebuild their mills, and that work will be commenced soon upon a new fireproof building.

The Quincy *Republican* names General M. M. Bane, of that city, as the successor of General Harding in the Forty-first Congress from the Fourth District of this State. General Bane carries with him an empty sleeve as a memento of his heroism in the late war.

A hundred Indians, armed each with two six-shooters and a Spencer rifle, recently made a descent on the little town of Gatesville, on the northwestern frontier of Texas, killing ten persons and taking off several captives. Among the latter was a woman, who was stripped of her clothing, whipped, and otherwise shockingly abused.

The Archbishop of Algiers has published a heart-rending description of the sufferings of the native population. Tens of thousands of Arabs have already died of starvation, according to his statements, and the number will reach hundreds of thousands before the return of the warm season, unless relief be provided on the largest scale.

In connection with the attempted removal of Secretary Stanton, in advance of the action of the Senate on the nomination of his successor, it is an interesting fact that the Tenure-of-Office law imposes a fine of ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment for five years, upon anybody who violates its provisions.

At a late Democratic meeting in New Orleans, Colonel E. W. Yerger made a speech, in which he said: "They are not Egyptians, not Abyssinians, they are *Africans*, and rather than submit to let them rule over us, they who only a short time ago were our *property*, I am ready to wade again in human blood." This speech is highly commended by the Democratic papers of New Orleans.

The Denver *News* of the 17th inst. says that the new house of Hon. Geo. M. Chilcott, Delegate in Congress from Colorado, ten miles below Pueblo, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. It caught fire while the carpenters who were to work on it were at dinner. The building was a very fine one, and was nearly completed at the time of the accident.

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll died at Philadelphia on Thursday in his eighty-second year. ...

The Louisa (Iowa) County Treasurer's office, located at Wapello, was broken open on the evening of the 18th, and robbed of $17,184 in greenbacks. ...

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the colored citizens of Kentucky praying that, since slavery has been abolished, a law be passed, or the constitution amended, so that no State shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States. ...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, the Assembly resolution proposing to amend the constitution by increasing the salary of the Governor to $5,000, and that of the Lieutenant Governor to $1,000, which cannot take effect during the time of the present officers, was concurred in by a vote of 24 to 1.

...

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Ks., Feb. 21.

The Senate passed bills to provide for the issue and sale of the bonds of the State to defray the expenses of the State militia; providing for the auditing, settlement and assumption of the Price raid claims of 1864, and the Indian expedition under General Curtis in July and August, 1864; ...

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Railroads reported against the repeal of the law to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. ...

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA, Feb. 21.—The Legislature has refused to repeal the present Sunday law. ...

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Johnson's Latest Coup d'Etat.

An Order Issued for the Removal of Secretary Stanton.

Adjutant General Thomas Nominated as His Successor.

Mr. Stanton Declines to Yield the Office to the New Appointee.

Warrant Issued by the District Court for the Arrest of the Adjutant General.

An Exciting Time in Executive Session of the Senate.

A Resolution Adopted Condemning the President's Action.

General George H. Thomas Doubly Breveted to Command the New Military Department.

General McClellan Nominated as Minister to England.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IMBROGLIO—AN EXCITING DAY IN THE SENATE.

The action taken by the President in the case of Secretary Stanton seems to have surprised everybody. The matter was kept entirely secret at the White House, and nothing was known at the Capitol previous to the arrival of the message upon the subject. Great excitement ensued in both houses, and the Senate went into executive session almost immediately, and at this writing—nine p. m.—there seems no prospect of an adjournment.

BREVET BESTOWED UPON GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

The two brevets given General George H. Thomas excited general laughter, and the opinion was expressed on all sides that the old veteran would notify the President in a quiet way that he was not to be caught with chaff.

McCLELLAN'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of General McClellan, as Minister to England caused almost as little excitement and comment as that of Hubbell to Ecuador. The point of interest in it all was, of course, that affecting Mr. Stanton.

MR. STANTON'S REMOVAL—HE DECIDES TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

Soon after the Senate had received the message of the President, Mr. Stanton sent to both houses copies of the letters and orders served upon him by Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, whom the President had appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton declined to turn over the office at once. In a very short time several Senators rode to the War Department and advised him to remain. This Stanton has decided to do, and up to this hour has not left the War Office, and does not intend to until the Senate has taken some action.

THE DEBATE IN SECRET SESSION

has been upon a resolution to return the message to the President with the statement that the Senate insists that under the Tenure-of-Office law he has no authority to remove Secretary Stanton without the consent of the Senate, nor to order General Thomas to take the place without the concurrence of the Senate. There is also a clause proposed to the resolution declaring the whole proceeding to be a gross violation of the law, and another proposition to report the matter officially to the House of Representatives for their action. This, of course, would imply impeachment, and so far as can yet be learned, it has no general support in the Senate.

AN ORDER FROM MR. STANTON.

Mr. Stanton at two p. m., issued an order as Secretary of War closing the department to-morrow in honor of the day.

WHAT GENERAL THOMAS IS EXPECTED TO DO.

It is expected that General Thomas will make a formal demand to-morrow for the books and papers of the office, and to have the whole thing turned over to him. He is in a very excited state of mind this afternoon, and has given two or three versions of the course he expects to pursue to-morrow, none of them very peaceful in their character. It is not believed, however, that any attempt will be made to use force, but that the real object of the President is to get the Tenure-of-Office act before the Supreme Court upon an application for a writ of quo warranto to make answer why General Thomas should not be permitted to assume the duties of the office of Secretary of War. To this Mr. Stanton pleads the terms of the Tenure-of-Office law, the constitutionality of that act would come at once before the Supreme Court. There is much talk of impeachment again, and to-morrow bids fair to be a very exciting time in the House.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

LATER—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE—ITS ACTION.

After over seven hours' executive session the Senate adjourned at 10:30. There was more feeling manifested than in any secret session for a long time. The debate was general, nearly every Senator present participating. The first resolutions were not positive in the declaration that the President had violated the law, but one finally passed by a vote of 29 to 6, declaring that the President had no authority for his course, either in the constitution or law; that he had no right either to remove Mr. Stanton or order General Thomas to take his place while the Senate was in session, without its consent. The Senate ordered copies of this resolution, and of the action had thereon, to be sent to the President, Mr. Stanton, and General Thomas. After adjournment numbers of the Senators went directly to the War Department to confer with Mr. Stanton.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION REVIVED.

The Senate has a regular session to-morrow. It cannot be denied that the feeling among Senators and moderate Republicans in the House has never been so strongly in favor of impeachment. The Reconstruction Committee has a meeting in the morning, and a report is expected from them in the House to-morrow.

THE SITUATION AT TEN P. M.

At ten p. m. Mr. Stanton was in the War Office comfortably fixed for the night. Grant was witnessing a performance of the Japanese troupe, the President was presiding at a State dinner, and General Lorenzo Thomas was at Willard's telling of the great things he intended to do to-morrow.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

VERY LATEST—WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF GENERAL THOMAS.

Soon after the message of the President reached the Senate, it appears that several Senators took steps to proceed against General Thomas for violating the civil Tenure of Office law, in demanding the office of Mr. Stanton, and appeared before Chief Justice Carter and made affidavits, charging him with direct violation of the law, and asking for his arrest. Judge Carter at once issued a warrant for his arrest, and it has been placed in the hands of an officer.

Mr. Edmunds was the only Republican voting against Mr. Wilson's resolution.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW

reported by Representative Baldwin to-day, puts all authors in foreign countries on the same footing in this country as our own authors, provided, however, that this shall not be done to citizens of any country unless similar privileges are extended by the laws of that country to our citizens. It is also provided that immediately after the passage of the act the President shall send copies to all foreign governments with which we have diplomatic relations, and take measures to conclude arrangements with them for the establishment of international copyright in accordance with the provision hereof. The bill is accompanied by a report of moderate length.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

held an informal meeting to-day, and will meet to-morrow to decide upon the place for holding the convention. Western men find an unexpected hostility to Pendleton, and this is operating seriously against Cincinnati as the place for holding the convention, though the delegation from that city is working for it vigorously. Eastern Democrats are urging New York, and the Western men are beginning to believe that they will be forced to compromise on Philadelphia.

A CONSERVATIVE STRAW.

The National Committee of the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention have called a meeting for to-morrow. It is believed to be a move in conjunction with the committee of the Philadelphia Convention, of August, 1866.

ALASKA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will soon take up the Alaska Appropriation bill. The impression is gaining ground among members of the committee that the appropriation will fail, or that it will be made to provide for the consideration of certain claims of American citizens against the Russian Government. Regarding the Perkins claim, it is understood that the Russian authorities have manifested a willingness to settle, but Baron Stoeckel does not desire any investigation to take place into the nature of the claim, and particularly the part taken by himself in making the contracts in question.

COLORADO.

The House Committee on Territories have decided not to press their own bill on Colorado, but to await the action of the Senate upon the matter.

ALABAMA.

The Republican members of the Senate had a pretty full caucus this morning upon the question of admitting Alabama. There was considerable diversity of opinion, though more as to the ...

To the Associated Press.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IMBROGLIO—JOHNSON'S LAST COUP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent an executive message to the Senate, stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the constitution of the United States, he suspended E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and also by the same authority he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed in his place, *ad interim*, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The President enclosed the letter sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING STANTON.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Geo. B. McClellan, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England; Jas. R. Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador; Major General Geo. H. Thomas to be Lieutenant General by brevet and General by brevet; W. H. Farley, Surveyor General of California; Annie ... Collector of Internal Revenue Second District of Indiana.

SENATORS VISIT MR. STANTON AND GENERAL GRANT.

Senators Thayer, Cameron, Chandler and Cattell called on General Grant and had an interview with Mr. Stanton, and expressed to him a desire that he would not surrender his post in obedience to the order of the President, until the Senate should act upon the matter, and Mr. Stanton indicated a compliance with their wish. It is not, therefore, true, as reported this evening, that Stanton made no objection to Adjutant General Thomas entering upon the duties of Secretary of War. It is true, however, that General Thomas showed to Mr. Stanton his order of appointment from the President, and to this Mr. Stanton ... a respectful but unsatisfactory reply.

The Senators above named, after leaving Stanton, had an interview with Grant, relating to him their conversation with Mr. Stanton, and suggesting views as to what his conduct should be in the premises.

IN THE HOUSE.

About an hour after the Senators parted with Stanton the letter sent to the House, a copy of the letter above named to him by the President, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The committee will have a meeting to-morrow to consider this as well as the subject of impeachment proposed by Representative Covode.

THE AFFAIR IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, a few minutes after two o'clock, went into executive session, and continued therein seven hours. The matter of the removal was fully discussed, and with much spirit, in secret session. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, for which Mr. Wilson moved a substitute, as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, That under the constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from it and copies of the resolution ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War, and Adjutant General Thomas.

OUTSIDE EXCITEMENT.

Many persons were attracted to the vicinity of the Senate to-night, but were prevented from entering the galleries. The subject of the removal of Mr. Stanton and other matters connected with it afforded a feature of comment everywhere to-night.

STILL AT HIS POST.

Secretary Stanton still retains possession of the War Department, and was there at a late hour to-night.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The members of the National Democratic Committee met informally this morning at the rooms of the President of the committee. It seems to be understood that the committee appointed by the Chicago National Convention will hold a meeting to-morrow, at which many preliminary matters will be considered. ...

WE MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that the Maryland Legislature, now in session at Annapolis, is disposed to ... the Senate in rejecting their Senator. ...

CANADIANS FOR TEXAS.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has had an interview with a prominent officer of the Canadian Government, who holds a like office from the Crown, in relation to the public lands for sale in Kansas. This gentleman stated that it was his intention to resign his office and lead his assistance to organize a colony of Canadians, with a view to settle in the southern part of Kansas.

THE CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met yesterday and received several prominent Western bankers, who made a statement of their views upon the finances in general, and especially as relating to the condition of the money market in the West. ...

MINISTER TO CHINA.

The nomination of J. Ross Browne, as Minister to China, is strongly endorsed by the press of California. ...

WHISKEY FRAUD.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has information from Kansas that an assistant assessor, a rectifier, an inspector of spirits, and a distiller, have been detected in committing frauds upon the government, and had been arrested and put under bonds, and the distillery and other property seized and condemned.

LEVEES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Major Donelson and Mayor Merriweather, Agents of the Levee Board of the State of Mississippi, arrived yesterday seeking appropriations for the levees on the Yazoo Basin, ... Mississippi River from Memphis to Vicksburg. ...

CHIEF OF THE STATISTICAL BUREAU.

A Washington letter says Hon. David A. Wells is mentioned as a suitable person to supersede Mr. Delmar as Chief of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury. A change will doubtless be made.

A SENATE COMMITTEE WAIT ON MR. STANTON.

A special to the *Post* says that soon after the Senate went into Executive session, a committee, consisting of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Cattell and Thayer, proceeded to the war office and informed Mr. Stanton that pending any action it was the desire of the Senate that Stanton retain his office and disregard any orders from the President to the contrary.

The committee also waited upon General Grant and had an interview with him, expressing themselves entirely satisfied with Grant's position regarding the matter.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SENATE.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

A reply received from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the resolution of inquiry whether any and what persons had been made ... the New York Custom House since July, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the colored citizens of Kentucky, praying that, since slavery has been abolished, a law be passed, or the constitution amended, so that no State shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States. ...

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

COURTS IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. PATTERSON (Tenn.) introduced a bill for changing the time of holding the District and Circuit Courts in Tennessee. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to organize a commission to consider the claims on the War Department. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ABDUCTION OF ALLEN McDONALD.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence on the subject of the abduction of Allen McDonald, an American citizen, in Canada.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. GRIMES read from the *Globe* a report of the speech of Mr. Hendricks on the Reconstruction bill in regard to a difference of opinion that had occurred ... Fort Sumter would be attacked ...

Mr. CONKLING took the floor and commented on Mr. Trumbull's statement yesterday of the continuous opposition to the principle requiring a majority of registered voters, and he quoted from the *Globe* to show that the Senator had voted for it when the bill was pending. ...

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he had reported the act of March 23d from the Judiciary Committee, ...

After further discussion between Messrs. CONKLING and TRUMBULL, without reaching a vote, the Senate went into executive session at 2 o'clock, ... adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-morrow will be devoted to general debate only.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported an International Copyright bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted, with leave to Mr. BRUYN to make a minority report.

AFFAIR IN A WEDDING.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill granting leave for an application for the extension of the patent to Smith & Wesson. Passed.

POSTAL CORRUPTION.

The SPEAKER presented the following letter, which was read and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have just read with astonishment the detail of some testimony in the *Daily Globe*, tending to implicate me in letting contracts for carrying the southern mails. I have never heard of some of the men named in their testimony, ... I never do that business in that way, or any kind of business. I ask a thorough investigation ... I also respectfully ask that this investigation be open and public, and published to the world. If this is the proper mode of presenting my wishes to the House of Representatives, I will be obliged if this letter can be laid before that body.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

SMALL COINS.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of small coins. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

Mr. INGERSOLL obtained leave for Mr. Washburne (Illinois) to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill renewing for two years the second section of the act of April 5, 1866, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery.

After explanation by Mr. INGERSOLL, the bill passed.

JAIL IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. COVODE, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to which had been referred the question as to letting the contract for a jail in the District of Columbia, presented a report and bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted. ...

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates $16,496,000. After debate Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment providing that any unexpended balance ... Secretary of the Navy. Agreed to.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The committee rose and the SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reference to the execution of the treaty of 1858 with China, ... which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SHIP CANAL.

Also a message from the President transmitting a communication from the chief of the engineers ... Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

UNFINISHED APPROPRIATIONS.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, ... which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing the President's order for his removal. The correspondence having been read,

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) moved it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and ordered printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested, with authority to report at any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE so modified the motion and demanded the previous question.

Mr. MUNGEN wished to move, as an amendment, a reference to the Judiciary Committee, but the previous question prevailed.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) wished to have it referred to a select committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE would not consent to that. The Committee on Reconstruction was a standing committee, and he preferred the correspondence to go to that committee.

Mr. MUNGEN intimated that the committee was in favor of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. WASHBURNE's motion was agreed to, and the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated should be used for paying for extra ... which was adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved the committee rise, stating that he wished to provide for a regular session to-morrow, as ... to have two Secretaries of War, the House should attend to public business.

The committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER said: I move the order of the House by which the session to-morrow was assigned to general debate be rescinded. The reason I have for asking its rescission is, the communication made to this House by the Secretary of War. We have now two Secretaries of War—one by law, and one by usurpation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the motion was not debatable, and the SPEAKER so decided.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider. The vote ordering the session to-morrow for debate was reconsidered—104 to 40—a strict party vote.

INCIDENT.

During the taking of the vote, a laborer in attempting to go across the inner roof of the hall had a narrow escape from being precipitated to the floor. The glass broken fell in large fragments into and near the Door-keeper's seat. Messrs. Price and Grinnell (Iowa), ... were struck by small pieces of the glass, but not hurt. ...

PAYING THE BONDS IN GREENBACKS.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented the petition of the citizens of Ross County and Adelphia (Ohio) praying Congress to pass a law to authorize the issuing of a sufficient amount of United States legal tender Treasury notes to pay the United States bonds. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION AGAIN.

The House, again, at quarter before 5, went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. PIKE made the point of order that sections 4, 5 and 7 were independent legislation, changing the existing laws, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN sustained the point of order.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, it was postponed till Monday.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. COVODE, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. [Laughter among Democratic members.]

Mr. WOOD objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Washington's Birthday—Arrival of Papal Zouaves en route for Home—Settlement of the Peterhoff Prize Case—Personal, Etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—All the municipal buildings in this city will be closed to-morrow. Flags will be displayed and salutes fired in honor of Washington's birthday.

The Papal Zouaves from Montreal arrived last evening and sail to-morrow on the St. Laurent. There is no truth in the rumor that Prince Humbert has joined them.

The steamer Hibernia, from Europe, has arrived.

The steamer St. Laurent takes $70,000 in gold to-morrow.

Two children were badly injured in their escape from a burning tenement house on Thompson street to-day.

The famous prize case of the steamer Peterhoff has been settled by the payment to English claimants of $200,000, their claim of the ship and cargo.

A case is before the Supreme Court here of the State of Tennessee vs. Sharp & Kelly, to recover $ ... which had been obtained at the sale of ... Louisville ... Railroad.

The depositors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg were yesterday paid 75 cents on the dollar, in accordance with the decision of the Comptroller of the Currency. ...

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is here, and leaves tomorrow for Boston.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Republican State Ticket Well Received—The Candidate for the Auditorship—Organization of the Republican State Central Committee—Preparing for the Contest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.

The results of the convention yesterday give general satisfaction, and the ticket nominated is conceded to be composed of men of unqualified integrity and capability.

Some of the friends of Captain Fisher, the defeated candidate for State Auditor, felt much cut over the result of the ballot which nominated Evans, ... As usual, Northern Indiana did not get any representation on the ticket, ... The ticket is very nearly the same as that adopted at the Court House in this city by Marion County.

The letter which Governor Morton mailed some days to be read before the convention has not yet arrived.

The Republican State Central Committee have organized by the selection of A. H. Conner as Chairman, and John F. Wood as Secretary, both of this city. Wood was the old Deputy Postmaster under Conner, and will prove a most efficient Secretary. The committee are going to work at once.

Most of the delegates left last night, though a few are still in the city. The Congressional convention for the Ninth District will be held at Union City, on Wednesday, the 3d of June next.

THE SOUTH.

The Conservative Members of the Georgia Convention Threaten to Secede.

Proceedings in the Other Reconstruction Conventions.

The Hustings Court at Richmond Abolished by General Schofield.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—The Article on Representation Reconsidered and Amended—The Question of Removing the State Capital—Work on the Judiciary Report—The Conservatives Threaten to Secede.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.

In the convention this morning, Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Revision, moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report an article, by form a part of this constitution, declaring the gradation of the laws and the force and effects of the acts of the Legislature and judgments of the courts sitting in the State, since the 19th of January, 1861, and the status of the rights which have grown up under said laws or judgments.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Conley offered an ordinance legalizing all the acts of the Military Provisional Government and all acts of the *de facto* government existing during the war not in aid of rebellion, ...

On motion of Mr. Blodgett, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to divide the State into Congressional districts was referred to the Committee on Franchise.

According to the report on representation, adopted yesterday, Senators must be two years and Representatives one year citizens of the State before the election. The Democrats held that negroes will not become citizens of the State until the action of the constitution is ratified. ...

The question of removing the State capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta was discussed, and a test vote showed sixty-five in favor of the measure, to ... against. ...

The judiciary report was taken up, and the first section adopted. ...

After the convention adjourned, the Hancock Democrats held a caucus to ... the adoption of the report on representation. ...

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Exciting Time Over the Franchise Question—General Schofield Abolishes the Hustings Court at Richmond.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.

Another field day on the franchise question in the convention.

Mr. Gibson, ultra-opposition, made a violent speech against colored suffrage, taking the regular Democratic "Cursed be Canaan" ground, and repeating the arguments rendered familiar to the people of the North through the speeches of Democratic politicians and letters of Nasby. His eulogy of Lee and the "Lost Cause" was applauded warmly by sympathizing friends who crowded the lobby. On the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Platts, Republican, moved that ten thousand copies be printed. The motion was decided out of order, but it is said that the Republican Executive Committee will have a large number printed to use as campaign documents.

Messrs. Norton and Bayne, both colored, followed Gibson, taking an ultra-Radical ground. The great speech, thus far, was that made yesterday by Mr. Cummins, Republican, to which no reply has as yet been made, but the Conservatives are preparing to bring forward some of their big guns, and a lively time may be expected next week.

To-morrow being the 22d, the convention adjourned until Monday.

A week ago or ten days since, General Schofield was informed that the Hustings Court of Magistrates, in Richmond, had, in defiance of his orders and the Reconstruction acts, appointed inspectors of tobacco in this city without requiring of them the test oath prescribed by act of Congress. He at once called on the Court for an explanation of their action, and received a reply that the Court were ignorant of the fact that such oaths were required. To-day he replied, stating to the Court that he admitted their plea, but regards the ignorance confessed as inexcusable as to render their longer continuance in office inadmissible, and he therefore orders that they all cease to exercise any official functions from this date. This order virtually abolishes the Hustings Court of Magistrates in this city.

The Tax Question in the Mississippi Convention—Mississippi Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

JACKSON, Feb. 21.—The convention to-day a member stated that General Gillem would not enforce collection under the last tax ordinance, but under such an ordinance as himself would approve. It is probable that a new ordinance conforming to the General's idea will be adopted.

Section 19 of the bill of rights provides an educational qualification for holding office.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last night after adopting resolutions in accordance with the principles of the National Democratic party, and electing delegates to the National Convention. W. S. Featherston, E. M. Yerger, E. C. Walthall and W. T. Martin are the delegates at large.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the North Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

RALEIGH, Feb. 21.—The convention is still engaged in the discussion of the suffrage ordinance. No vote has been taken, nor any other business of importance transacted.

Various railroad propositions involving an increase of State liabilities to over $20,000,000 have laid before the convention, but none have been acted upon except one, endorsing a million of bonds for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company.

The Tennessee Civil Rights Bill Ignored by a District Judge—Burglaries in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.—A number of negroes were summoned a few days ago to serve as a jury at Bellefontaine. Judge Adams refused to impanel them.

Burglaries are of nightly occurrence in Nashville. Last night the residence of Colonel H. C. McNary was entered and valuables to a large amount were stolen. Attempts were made in several other houses.

The New Mayor of Charleston, S. C.—Doings in the South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—The new military Mayor, General Burns, entered upon his duties to-day.

In the convention the day was consumed in debate.

Several leading colored candidates have gone to Washington—it is a view to ascertain the prospects of obtaining from Congress land for the ...

Progress in the Florida Reconstruction Convention—A Soldier Burned to Death.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 21.—The convention to-day adopted several articles of the constitution. Hereafter there are to be night sessions to expedite business.

The building occupied by Kirk, Ulry & Johnson was destroyed by fire this morning. A soldier named Pratt was burned to death. ...

Connecticut National Bank Closed.

BRISTOL, Feb. 21.—The Bank Commissioners closed the First National Bank of Bristol, Conn., on Wednesday. The Cashier is under arrest. A very large amount of certificates have been ...

EUROPE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the English House of Commons.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Clerkenwell Case.

Alarming Revolts Reported Among the British Prisoners in India.

Statement that Russia is Massing Troops Near the Danube.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

TRAIN LECTURES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. George Francis Train delivered his first lecture in Dublin last evening. It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, though measures had been taken by the authorities for preserving the peace. A correspondent of one of the morning journals, in alluding to the lecture, says as a speculation it was a failure.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.

The audience at Train's lecture last night was very boisterous. Some persons present, who hissed the speaker, were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand, who prevented any serious personal violence or disloyal demonstration.

ARREST OF FENIAN SYMPATHIZERS.

Jno. Curtin, an inn-keeper, and David Murphy, a waiter, were arrested in Cork yesterday, on the general charge of complicity in the Fenian movements. Murphy had recently arrived from the United States.

ACCUSED PARTIES DISCHARGED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.

The jury were unable to agree on a verdict in the case of John Martin and other parties, on trial for participating in the Fenian funeral procession, and they have been discharged.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Coroner's jury concluded its protracted investigation into the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to-day rendered a verdict. They bring a charge of murder against prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullaney, the two Desmonds, the woman Ann Justice, and Allen, whose names are not yet made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allen, who was recently discharged, but has been rearrested. The verdict concluded by severely censuring the police in the Clerkenwell District for lack of activity and vigilance.

CANVASS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM CAMBRIDGE.

Indications are that Beresford Hope will carry the election for member of Parliament from the University of Cambridge. The seat was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Selwyn to the bench.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY.

Mr. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both governments to revise certain points which were mutually overlooked and necessary to set right.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 21—Evening.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli gave an explicit denial to the report that the expenditure already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the government.

Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government declared all intercourse with those powers which recognized the late empire.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, said the latest letters received from General Napier gave no hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the Commons.

ALARMING REVOLTS AMONG THE BRITISH PRISONERS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The *Globe* has a report that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

France.

RUSSIA BELIEVED TO BE MASSING TROOPS NEAR THE DANUBE.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

The *Patrie*, speaking under reserve, says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

Italy.

THE GOVERNMENT PLEDGED TO BE FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE OF THE SEPTEMBER TREATY.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

La France asserts that Chevalier De Nigra, Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to a faithful observance of the September Convention, as to new stands, and to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the kingdom.

ST. PAUL.

Prospectus of the New Republican Evening Paper—The Weather, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 21.

The prospectus for a new Radical Republican evening two-cent daily, to be published in this city, was issued yesterday. It is to be called the *Dispatch*, and will be a five column paper, size of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Hamsley, Hall & Cunningham, who have an extensive steam book and job office, are the proprietors.

Mr. Bover, of Wisconsin, lectured before about one-fourth of the Legislature, to convince them that they ought to abolish capital punishment.

We are having a thaw. The sleighing is gone for the present. Mercury 38° in the shade, yesterday noon.

MILWAUKEE.

Burning of a Bridge on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway—Washington's Birthday—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.

The bridge on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, near Wauwatosa, burned this morning. A temporary bridge is being constructed so that trains can pass over to-morrow.

Mayor O'Neill has directed a salute and ringing of all the bells at sunrise to-morrow in honor of the day.

The mild weather has changed to a cold, raw northeaster, with prospects of storm.

DISASTERS.

Steamer Sunk Near Napoleon, Ark.—The Boat Probably a Total Loss.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.

The Olive Branch, from New Orleans, reports the Amazon, from Cincinnati, sunk and a total loss, near Ozark Island, just above Napoleon, Ark. She laid athwart the Arkansas shore, the water up to her hurricane deck, and considerable freight floating down the stream. The accident occurred Wednesday morning. The starlight was alongside the wreck when the Olive Branch opened on the scene, but did not call for assistance. The latter came on up without learning any particulars. It is feared, but not known, that some lives were lost. The sunken wreck struck the bank ... several days all along the river.

Damages to Cotton and Woollen Mills by Fire.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 21.—A fire this morning in the picker-room of the Russell Mills seriously damaged the building and machinery, and will compel a suspension of the manufacture of cotton duck.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The woollen mill of Joseph B. Scatchard, of Germantown, was burned, with its contents. Loss, $80,000; partially insured.

Boiler Explosion in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Kelly & Grimes' chair factory was partially destroyed by boiler explosion this morning. One or two children were injured by flying missiles.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Defaulting Cashier of a New York Bank.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.

Leverich, the defaulting cashier of a New York bank, is now in custody here. He came here some weeks since and bought property, giving the name of Durand, but was followed by detectives and identified. His bargains were hence deposited several thousand dollars.

A Railroad Passenger Robbed of a Large Amount of Gold Dust—Robbery of a County Treasurer's Safe in Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—A. J. Cooper, of the firm of Blair, Cooper & Co., merchants, of New Mexico, was robbed of three hundred and seven ounces of gold, valued at about seven thousand dollars, on the cars between Kansas City and St. Louis, on the night of Wednesday, the 19th inst. ...

The safe of the Treasurer of Louisa County, Iowa, was robbed by burglars on the night of the 18th inst., of $17,184. ...

Burglary in Clyde, New York.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—The room occupied by G. Burnham, with W. Jennings, in the Franklin House, in Clyde, was entered ... between the hours of 4 and 5 this morning ...

JANAUSCHEK.

The Representation of "Deborah."

Dr. Mosenthal's fine play of "Deborah" was given last evening to a crowded house. It has been rendered tolerably familiar to American audiences by Augustin Daly's version, under the cognomen of "Leah, the Forsaken," which Miss Kate Bateman has made a specialty, both in this country and in England, although Mr. Daly's transcript possesses neither the vigor nor the poetical beauty of the German play. "Deborah" is very simple in plot and poetical in construction, and the title role, which Janauschek assumes, is replete with pathos interest from first to last. It is the story of a wild, passionate love, squandered upon an unworthy object; a great nature, capable of all possibilities, stooping to love a peasant without a single trait to distinguish him from the common herd; a story of a life full of misery and wretchedness inflicted by religious bigotry—worst of all bigotries; full of the gentlest touches of tenderness, and the most frantic and violent outbursts of passion and rejected love; culminating in a sublime self-denial and abandonment of all that was bright in that dark and sorrowful existence. ...

The incidents of "Deborah" are substantially as follows: The scene is laid in an Austrian village, in 1780, when the Jews were the victims of Christian intolerance and bigotry, and were wanderers on the face of the earth. ...

The cast of the play was as follows: Deborah, Janauschek; Lorenz, Mr. Wernhardt; Joseph, Mr. Schoenberg; Schoolmaster, Mr. Crelinger; Priest, Mr. Seidel; Anna, Mlle. Tietz; Abraham, Mr. Grosser; Jewish Woman, Mlle. Singer.

...

Her support was unusually good. All the subordinate characters were carefully played, but specially the Old Lizzie by Mme. Unger, the Anna by Mlle. Tietz, and the Schoolmaster by Mr. Crelinger. The aggregate representation of these roles was a charming picture of German life, irrespective of the intolerant character required by the demands of the play. We know not what Janauschek may have in store for us, but we hope to see Deborah and Mary Stuart once more before she leaves. This evening, "Marianne" will be played.

The Skating Season.

West Side Rink.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Last Day of the Tournament.

GRAND MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL! TO-NIGHT.

It is the intention of the managers to make this the Skating Event of the Season!

And that all of our patrons may be supplied with appropriate costumes, ...

MONEY PRIZES:

First Prize—For Best Character Costume, $30.

Second Prize—For Second Best Character Costume, $20.

Third Prize—For Third Best Character Costume, $10.

...

REMEMBER TO-NIGHT!

Wabash-av. Rink.

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND MASQUERADE!

Ice in Splendid Condition.

...

CENTRAL PARK

Washington's Birthday. Grand Gala Day. Ice Hard and Smooth.

Hoop Skirts.

1868.

GREAT REDUCTION

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENT

Duplex Skirts

FOR THE

MILLION!

The WEST, BRADLEY & CARY Manufacturing Company having purchased the business and interest of the late firm of Wests, Bradley & Cary, and having made great improvements in the machinery and labor for the manufacture of the celebrated PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS, are now enabled to manufacture and sell them at greatly reduced prices. Their purpose is to place these skirts in the market at such prices as to make it an object for

The Million

TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or Double Spring) SKIRT in preference to any other Skirt made. They are warranted to outwear any two or three single steel spring skirts, and are to the wearer the most stylish, graceful and agreeable Skirt manufactured in this or any other country, and the present

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Makes them the cheapest by far. Also offer an extensive variety of new and beautiful designs of the patented "Metallic Ends" SUSPENDERS, of our own manufacture, equal in style and quality to the best French Suspenders, and at much lower prices.

West, Bradley & Cary Mf'g Co.,

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE.

Nos. 97 Chambers and 81 Reade-st., NEW YORK.

Real Estate.

REMEMBER!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HYDE PARK PROPERTY

Call at once at our office, and see what we have for sale.

GEO. W. WAITE & SON,

192 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

A CARD

To the Medical Profession and the Public.

I have just received from leading Eastern houses and principal manufacturers, a Large Supply of Pure and Rare Chemicals, and a well selected and varied stock of Botanic Medicines, Fresh Roots and Herbs, selected with great care for Medicinal Purposes.

I have also received, and will constantly keep, all the new and rare chemicals ...

N. C. CROFOOT,

Apothecary and Botanic Druggist,

167½ Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office.

Toys, &c.

TOPS, BALLS, MARBLES, BEADS, MASKS, BIRD CAGES AND Spring Goods, Very Cheap AT PEUGEOT'S

IMPORTING HOUSE, 99 AND 101 LAKE-ST.

Professional.

EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Nos. 124 and 126 Randolph-st., Chicago. ... Artificial Eyes ...

Photographs.

108.

Brand's Photographic Parlors

OPEN ALL DAY.

Best Cartes de Visite only $1.50 per Dozen, at 108 Lake-st.

To Loan.

Money to Loan

On Chicago city property, for a term of years. ...

J. D. HARVEY,

Real Estate and Loan Broker, 78 LaSalle-st.

General Notices.

THERE WILL BE A

Grand Parade of Butchers and Citizens,

On Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the ...

TO THE PUBLIC.

C. W. FERRIS' PATENT REFINERY, ...

PICKLING AND PRESERVING

Warehouse, THOMAS & CO., 91 South Water-st. Tomato Catsup by Barrel and Half-Barrel, 75 cents per gallon.

We Pay the Highest Market Prices for EMPTY CARBOYS.

MOSEBACH & HUMPHREY,

150 South Water-st.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company ...

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

New Publications.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS:

JOHN CHINAMAN, M. D., by J. W. Palmer; LOCKWEEDS, by Celia Thaxter; A CONVERSATION ON THE STAGE, by Kate Field; GEORGE SILVERMAN'S EXPLANATION, Part III, by Charles Dickens; BY-WAYS OF EUROPE, by Bayard Taylor; JOHN O' THE SMITHY, by a New Contributor; THE OLD PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, by John Bernard's Ruse, Jr.; FLOTSAM AND JETSAM, Part III; CERTAIN DAYS, by William J. Stillman; THE SEQUEL TO AN OLD ENGLISH STATE TRIAL, by L. Clarke Davis; THE TENTH OF JANUARY, by E. Stuart Phelps; THE HOUSEHOLD LAMP; FREE WORSHIP, by Albert D. Richardson; SOME OF THE WONDERS OF MODERN SURGERY, by W. T. Helmuth; REVIEWS and LITERARY NOTICES.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS:

HOLIDAY ROMANCE, Part II. By Charles Dickens—with full-page illustration, by John Gilbert; THE COLORED MAMMY, AND HER WHITE FOSTER-CHILD, by Daily State; INHOSPITALITY, by Celia Thaxter; MOLLY GAIN'S NEW DRESS, by Nora Perry; ROVER, by Rose Terry; ROUND THE WORLD JOE, by George Eager; WILLIAM HENRY'S LETTERS TO HIS GRANDMOTHER, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; MISCHIEF, by Aunt Fanny; ANGEL CHILDREN, by Mrs. A. M. Wells; THE FRENCH EXPOSITION FOR TWENTY CENTS, by Charles Dawson Shanly; CAST AWAY IN THE COLD, Part VIII, by Isaac J. Hayes; MOTHER'S KISSES, by Charlotte F. Bates; MUSIC—GIPSIES IN THE VILLAGE; A MELODY, by Julius Eichberg; ROUND THE EVENING LAMP; OUR LETTER BOX. 14 illustrations.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And sent free of postage, on receipt of price, by J. J. DOBMEYER & CO., 56 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio:

Chimes of Angels—Reverie, by Chas. Kinkel ...

All illustrated with an elegant lithograph title page, and acknowledged the very best efforts of these talented popular composers.

Hoop Skirts.

1868......CRINOLINE......1868.

LOCKWOOD'S

NEW PATENT SPIRAL

(OR CONTINUOUS WIRE)

SKIRTS.

These SUPERIOR SKIRTS have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced by the ladies as the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and GRACEFUL of all the CRINOLINES yet introduced. ...

FOR SALE by Chicago Jobbers and all FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods Houses throughout the country. Manufactured only by

G. W. LOCKWOOD,

Nos. 9 and 11 Whitest., N. Y.

SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

...

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE SKIRTS ARE FOR SALE BY

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE

Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Lumber.

TO COUNTRY

Lumber Dealers.

I have a large stock of 12, 14, and 16 feet FENCING, which I offer very low with other Lumber. Also a choice stock of

Wide Clear Lumber, Clear and Common Flooring, Clear, 2d Clear and Common Siding, Stock Boards, Common Boards, Joist, Scantling, Timber, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.

My Fencing is a prime article and will make a very good fencing for the Western Prairie. ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE AND YARD ON MASON'S CANAL, In the New Lumber District.

GEO. E. SCOTT.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST-CLASS

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Situated in one of the best locations in Chicago, doing a good paying trade. A small stock of desirable goods on hand. Address

"A B C," Tribune Office.

Hat, Cap and Fur Store

FOR SALE.

Now Doing a Good Business,

And is one of the BEST LOCATIONS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Address "B—23," Tribune Office.

Wanted.

SAFE WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to purchase a second hand safe, size inside to be about 2x3 ft. Must be a GOOD ONE. "A B," Drawer 6185.

WANTED.

SALT PICKLES!

Small size, in large or small quantities, by the BUTLER VINEGAR AND PICKLE CO., 619 and 621 State-st., Chicago.

Farmers, Take Notice.

We wish to contract for 500 acres of CUCUMBERS, FOR PICKLES,

To be cultivated during the coming season. Apply immediately, to the BUTLER VINEGAR AND PICKLE CO., 619 and 621 State-st., CHICAGO.

Lake Transportation.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

The Propeller Truesdell

Will leave for

RACINE, MILWAUKEE,

And points north of Milwaukee, on MONDAY EVENING next, February 24, at 7 o'clock. Docks below Rush-st. bridge.

A. E. GOODRICH.

Commission Merchants.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRAIN, SEEDS, HIDES, DRIED FRUITS, FURS, BUTTER, &c.

Nos. 211 & 213 South Water-st., Chicago.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made in this popular Hotel, ...

Kid Gloves.

THE NEW KID GLOVE.

LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES

(MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.)

Are the Best in the World.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Exclusive Agents for the United States, No. 25 White-st., NEW YORK.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY ...

Lotteries.

KENTUCKY LOTTERY.

FOR THE

Benefit of Shelby College.

FRANCE, SMITH & CO., MANAGERS.

CLASS B

Will be Drawn in Covington, Ky., February 14th, 1868.

CLASS C

February 29th, 1868.

50,000 Numbers and 1,130 Prizes.

1,130 Prizes, Amounting to $330,180

Tickets $12. Halves $6. Quarters $3.

The above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery will be drawn in Public, in Covington, Ky., by three Sworn Commissioners, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the corner of Fifth and Madison-sts.

The Kentucky Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible State Lotteries, ...

Address all orders to

FRANCE, SMITH & CO.,

Box 274. Covington, Ky.

White and Black Thread.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD WHITE & BLACK

THREAD!

Assorted Cases of 100 Dozens.

Bright Colors in Boxes,

With their well-known Trade Mark.

NEW ASSORTMENTS,

And from 40 to 50 shades of color in each box of

FIVE DOZENS,

Assorted Cases of 50 Dozens.

BEST

Six-Cord Crochet Cotton

On Spools and in Balls.

FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE ONLY.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS

Sole Agents in New York

FOR

J. & P. Coats, of Paisley, Scotland.

To Rent.

PIANOS TO RENT,

PIANOS TO RENT,

PIANOS TO RENT,

And For Sale on Monthly Instalments or Time Grants.

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

From $6 to $10 per month.

H. L. HIGGINS,

117 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Watches.

AMERICAN

(WALTHAM)

WATCHES.

Reduction in Price.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY beg to give notice that they have made a further large reduction in the prices of their Watches. ...

The quality of these goods will at all cost be kept fully up to the old standard, and the public may be assured the Company will maintain their wide reputation in this respect unimpaired. ...

For sale by all respectable dealers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,

182 Broadway, New York.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal.

The best quality of Sugar Maple Rectifying Coal can be supplied by

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

13 and 15 RIVER-ST.

Brick Machine.

Burke's Concrete Brick Press,

Patented Jan. 21st, 1868. Every man his own brick maker. ... T. J. BURKE, Sandwich, Ill.

Gard's Improved Brick Machine

Acknowledged the Best in the World! ... address S. H. GARD, 114 Clark-st., Chicago.

To Architects.

TO ARCHITECTS—THE LAKE Forest University, having recently received ... FEMALE SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST, would respectfully ask from Architects plans and specifications ...

C. H. QUINLAN, Committee.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

J. B. JOHNSON, wholesale dealer in Stone Ware, ... removed from Nos. 139 and 141 South Water-st. to Nos. 21 and 23 ...

Machinery, &c.

VISES, VISES, VISES, VISES, VISES. The Union Vise Co., 36 Water-st., Boston, Mass. ...

For Sale.

FIRE BRICK AND GRINDSTONE

Of all kinds, for sale by HALE & CO., 138 South Water-st.

10,000 Bundles Fence Wire

Of superior quality, for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 and 178 Lake-st., Chicago.

WEST CHICAGO STONE AND LIME COMPANY, RUBBLE STONE and McADAM. 70 Washington-st.

GRINDSTONES

For Plow, File and other Manufacturers, for Wet or Dry Grinding, for sale by THOMAS HALL, 199 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

The Daily Tribune is issued every morning, by carriers, newsmen and the mails.
The Tri-Weekly Tribune is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for the mails only; and
The Weekly Tribune is issued on Thursday, to be mailed to subscribers and clubs.

TERMS
IN ADVANCE AND BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, per year $12 00
The Tri-Weekly Tribune, per year 6 00
" " " six months 3 00
" " " to city subscribers 8 00
The Weekly Tribune, per year 2 00
The Daily Tribune is delivered in city, per week 25
Remittances may be made in Drafts, Express, Post Office Orders, or registered letters, at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Removal of Secretary Stanton.

The President has nominated Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas to the office of Secretary of War, vice Edwin M. Stanton, removed, and has written an imperthinent letter to Mr. Stanton directing him to turn over the office and its records and papers to the new appointee. It is competent for the President, under the constitution and laws, and the uniform practice of the government, to nominate a successor to Mr. Stanton, or any other officer, but it is not competent for him, while the Senate is in session, to issue a commission to the new appointee, until he shall be confirmed. The constitution says that the President shall nominate, and by "and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, all officers." It nowhere authorizes him to appoint an officer without the advice and consent of the Senate except during the recess of that body, when he is authorized to fill vacancies that may occur by issuing commissions which shall run till the adjournment of the next session of the Senate. If the humble individual attempts to install Adjutant General Thomas, or any body else, in the office of Secretary of War, while the Senate is in session, in advance of the action of that body, or in spite of it, he will be brought up with a round turn. If he has written his letter to Mr. Stanton for effect, to show his spite, as is probably the case, he has added another exhibition of folly to a record already sufficiently emoblished in that way.

It is well known that Mr Stanton does not wish to retain the office longer than is necessary to vindicate the law and to teach the humble individual that he is not superior to the law. Less than this he cannot do. More than this he cannot do, for should we consider that he could do it for the Senate to decide whether Adjutant General Thomas is a suitable person to fill the office of Secretary of War. In arriving at a decision on that point, we first that sufficient time will be given to Mr. Johnson to carry out any programme he may have concerted for putting Mr. Stanton out in irregular manner. If he forbides the Senate should; and we doubt not will, act upon the case impartially, and be prepared to give reasons for its determination. It will be sustained by the country. The spectacle of the President at loggerheads with one of his Cabinet officers is not altogether edifying, and we had not a eye at the task of removing Mr. Stanton in an illegal manner, he would have accomplished his object. Having age, unless it be his main purpose to break down the law rather than the Secretary. In any contingency of this sort he will surely come to grief.

The Slaughter House Cases.

The decision of the Supreme Court upon appeal in the Chicago butchers, sustaining the ordinance or contract made between the city and John Reid, by which the latter got to have the exclusive right to slaughter animals within the city limits, or to erect or ten years. One of the objects of the Common Council in the passage of the ordinance was to remove from the business portion of the city the slaughtering houses which then existed in the city, and concentrate the business at a point remote from which the air of a particular point, conveniently and economically detached from the city. Which we may say that the necessity existed at the time was strong or than any other in relation to the public health of the city. The Council, however, it seems, transcended their powers when they gave the privilege of slaughtering animals to one person, or establishment. The Court holds that the Legislature cannot confer upon the Council the power to create slaughtering houses and make or establish monopolies from them. Upon a careful examination of the opinion which the Court distinctly sustains the subject in all its bearings, we do not think any of the cuts on that point. The outlines are:

"That the Common Council had the right under the authority conferred by the charter, to incorporate the slaughter-house business in a particular portion of the city, and to prohibit it elsewhere within the city limits, and to exercise the police power over the business, and control the location of the slaughter-houses, is not denied. That the law had the right, in reasonable and necessary regulations, to require the inspection of animals slaughtered, within the limits, and to prevent slaughtering houses from being maintained in such a manner as to become offensive or dangerous nuisances, within the city, is equally clear. The power to make such regulations, and to restrain it within the city limits, may be conferred upon the Common Council, or any other body which the Legislature may choose to create for the purpose. The power to make such regulations and restrictions as to prevent that which is offensive and dangerous to the public health, is a power which can be free to exercise in the business of slaughtering animals, as in any other business or calling. That the Common Council had the power to establish the locality of the slaughter-houses, within the limits of the city, and to prohibit the business elsewhere within the city limits, is not denied. But the power to establish the locality does not include the power to confer upon one person or company the exclusive right to exercise the business within the city limits, or to prohibit any other person from exercising it within the city limits, when it can be done without detriment to the public health or comfort. The power to establish the locality is a police power, and is to be exercised for the benefit of the public, and not for the benefit of any individual or corporation. The power to establish the locality is not a power to create a monopoly, and to confer upon one person or company the exclusive right to exercise the business within the city limits, is not a police regulation, but is the creation of a monopoly, and is not a power which the Legislature can confer upon the Common Council. The power to establish the locality is a power

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.
THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.
The Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... 6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year ... 2.00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... $3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... 25
Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Removal of Secretary Stanton.

The President has nominated Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas to the office of Secretary of War, vice Edwin M. Stanton, removed, and has written an impertinent letter to Mr. Stanton directing him to turn over his office and its records and papers to the new appointee. It is competent for the President, under the constitution and laws, and the uniform practice of the government, to nominate a successor to Mr. Stanton or any other officer, but it is not competent for him, while the Senate is in session, to issue a commission to the new appointee, until he shall be confirmed. The Constitution says that "the President shall *nominate*, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate *appoint*, all officers." It nowhere authorizes him to appoint an officer without the advice and consent of the Senate except during the recess of that body, when he is authorized to fill vacancies that may occur by issuing commissions which shall run till the adjournment of the next session of the Senate. If the humble individual attempts to install Adjutant General Thomas, or anybody else, in the office of Secretary of War, while the Senate is in session, in advance of the action of that body, or in spite of it, he will be brought up with a round turn. If he has written his letter to Mr. Stanton merely to show his spite, as is probably the case, he has added another exhibition of folly to a record already sufficiently embellished in that way.

It is well known that Mr. Stanton does not wish to retain the office longer than is necessary to vindicate the law and to teach the humble individual that he is not superior to the law. Less than this he cannot do. More than this he cannot do, nor could we sustain him in doing. It is for the Senate to decide whether Adjutant General Thomas is a suitable person to fill the office of Secretary of War. In arriving at a decision on this point, we trust that sufficient time will be given to A. Johnson to carry out any programme he may have conceived for putting Mr. Stanton out in an irregular manner. Nevertheless the Senate should, and we doubt not will, act upon the case impartially, and be prepared to give reasons for its determination, which will be sustained by the country. The spectacle of the President at loggerheads with one of his Cabinet officers is not altogether edifying, and if Johnson had not gone at the task of removing Mr. Stanton in an illegal manner, he would have accomplished his main purpose long ago, unless it be his main purpose to break down the law rather than the Secretary. In an enterprise of this sort he will surely come to grief.

The Slaughter House Cases.

The decision of the Supreme Court upon the appeal of the Chicago butchers, sets aside the ordinance or contract made between the city and John Reid, by which the latter was to have the exclusive right of slaughtering animals intended to be sold as meat in this city, for ten years. One of the objects of the Common Council in this legislation was to remove the seventy or eighty slaughtering houses which then existed in the city, and consolidate the business at a particular point, from which the offal and refuse might be conveniently and expeditiously despatched from the city. We think we may say that the sanitary consideration was stronger than any other in controlling the action of the city. The Court, however, it seems, transcended the powers when they gave this privilege of slaughtering animals to one person or establishment. The Court hold that there can be no monopoly created in such business. John Reid might be authorized to slaughter animals within certain limits, but all other persons should have been authorized to do the same thing. The Court, therefore, set aside the Reid ordinance.

It was feared that the Court would, in these cases, so construe the law as to take from the city the power to exclude slaughtering houses and similar establishments from the corporate limits; but an examination of the opinion shows that the Court distinctly sustains the authority of the city on that point. The opinion says:

"That the Common Council had the right, under the large powers conferred by the charter, to [illegible]

That the city had the right, by reasonable and proper ordinances, to regulate and restrain all noxious and nefarious callings within its limits, none can doubt, and that they may prevent slaughtering houses from being established [illegible]

Job legislation is always unfortunate. Had there been half the attention paid to an observance of the law and of common right that there was to give John Reid a "good thing," there would have been no trouble. The Supreme Court says that the city has full power to prohibit the slaughtering of animals within certain limits. That is all the power the city ever wants. Let anybody and everybody set up an abattoir beyond these limits and do all the business they can. The city has the power to locate the district in which the slaughtering shall take place and change it from time to time, and to provide proper regulations for cleanliness and order; but the rate of charges can be safely left to the trade. Competition will regulate that better than law. With the powers of the city so clearly defined, and the defects of the present law so plainly stated, the Common Council can now legislate intelligently and secure those sanitary protections which are really all the interest the public have in the matter.

The Rights of Labor.

The vital question at issue between the two plans of reconstruction is that of the rights of labor. The question of race is merely an incident of the situation, not by any means the object of the struggle in which the respective parties are engaged. The Republican party wishes, by securing equal rights, to establish the free labor system in the South upon a firm and enduring basis. The old monopolists of labor in the South wish to regain and perpetuate their monopoly. The fact that the laboring element of the South is so overwhelmingly of the colored race, enables them to appeal to the white man's prejudices, and, with specious arguments against negro equality and negro supremacy, to blind the eyes of many to their ulterior object. The Democrats know very well that if they can by such means secure the disfranchisement of the laboring class and make laws for its regulation, they can establish a generalized system of slavery in the South in place of the individual system that has been overthrown. Nobody really fears negro supremacy in a nation where, of thirty-five millions of people, there are only four millions of African descent. The idea is a preposterous absurdity, which the pride of the Anglo-Saxon race alone would scorn and laugh at were it not for the object lying behind its serious utterance. Slavery has many forms. It existed as villeinage under our Saxon and Norman ancestry. A single decree of Peter the Great, allocating the laborers to the plantations, ultimately made serfs of twenty-four millions of people. It would require merely an apprenticeship law, and a law regulating labor, enacted by the old master class to govern the old slave class, in order to re-enslave the whole of the latter, old and young.

Slavery exists to-day in Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware. Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have remanded colored children, apprenticed under the Black Code of Maryland, from the freedom which the law gave them and the flag should have protected, in the ten miles square, back into the bondage from which they had escaped. Chief Justice Chase afterwards, at a Circuit Court held in Baltimore, set free a colored child, apprenticed under the same code, as in contravention of the Civil Rights law, which he declared to be constitutional. But the Judges of these States hold the Civil Rights law to be unconstitutional, and the Attorney General of Maryland has recently been at pains to issue an elaborate opinion sustaining that view, which would do credit to Binckley. The late rebel convention of Maryland also repudiated the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, which had been incorporated into their Bill of Rights by the Union Convention of 1864, and in place of the language of the Ordinance of 1787, by which emancipation was at that time decreed, they substituted the clause, "Slavery shall not be re-established." There is a great deal of difference between this clause and the time-honored declaration of the old Ordinance of 1787, to-wit: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist," &c. The "slavery" that cannot be re-established in Maryland is that peculiar institution technically known as slavery before the emancipation of 1864, which allowed the master to sell his slave, which established an individual relationship of absolute power on one side, and absolute submission on the other. The courts would not be likely to construe laws and regulations governing the colored population as involving any breach of this clause of the State constitution. Even yet the Legislature in session at Annapolis has its "Committee on Colored Population"—the business of which has always been to make special laws affecting that class.

As long as the "corner-stone" so proudly promulgated by Alexander H. Stephens is the basis of Southern legislation; as long as the doctrine is adhered to that "the subordination of races" is the true science of political organization, the liberty of the freedmen is in danger, and because they represent labor in the South, the liberty of all other laboring men will be involved in it. Discrimination made against the laboring element because it is black, will not cease to be made when a large proportion of it becomes white. The application of the plainest principles of equity without prejudice would convince any one of the necessity in a republic of arming the workingman with the ballot for his protection. If the men who have all the capital, who own all the land, who are habituated to rule and who are despotic from the long exercise of unchecked power, are permitted to accord to those who work for them just such rights as they please to recognize by law, does any one believe that the interests of the dependent class will be protected?

Excitement in Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland is reported to be in a rage. Last winter that body elected Mr. Philip F. Thomas to the United States Senate. The propriety of admitting Mr. Thomas was questioned at the time, but the Senate did not act upon the matter until a day or two ago, when it refused to admit him, several of the leading Republican Senators, including Trumbull, Fessenden and Grimes, voting for his admission. The testimony upon which Mr. Thomas was rejected was that of his own son, who swore that his father gave him a hundred dollars to enable him to get through the Union lines to join the rebel army, although the father advised him to stay at home.

Whether the testimony was such as to warrant his rejection or not, if there is any power of either House of Congress better settled than another, it is the right of judging of the qualifications of its own members. Upon that point the decision of each House is final. The Senate has refused to admit Mr. Thomas, as it has on many previous occasions refused to admit persons elected to the Senate. There is no possible appeal from that decision. The Legislature may reelect Thomas, and continue to do so, as often as he is rejected by the Senate, but there is no other way of presenting the question for a rehearing.

The talk that the Legislature proposes to prohibit the collection of duties and taxes by the United States within the State of Maryland until Thomas is admitted, is at least six years too late. That kind of bombast was absurd before the war, but it is idiotic now. With the experience of the rebellion before them it is not likely that the Legislature of Maryland will venture to try the game of nullification and secession over again.

Royalty Under Difficulties.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and, it might have been added, all other heads within its halo. Nothing could more beautifully illustrate the impartiality of nature as a compensator, than the fact that she does not distribute all the troubles of life among plain, ordinary, every-day people. In the administration of her economy, she has wisely arranged that royalty must find thorns in its beds of roses, and dregs in its cup of gold just as bitter as those usually found in earthenware. If John Thomas and his newly-wedded wife find it up hill work to get a living, and are oppressed with poverty and sickness, and envy those in stations above them, let them take heart again and bless their fortunate start that they were not rocked in royal cradles and predestinated to princely griefs, as they read the story of Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus, of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, (and perhaps other aliases), a royal pauper, and the son-in-law of Queen Victoria. F. C. C. A., of S. H. S. A., thirty-seven years of age, bald-headed, with no visible means of support, no income to live upon, and reputed to have a morganatic wife, attracted the attention of Queen Victoria two years ago, as she was dedicating a statue to her late husband at Coburg, by the copious floods of tears he poured out, whether in honor of the Queen, her deceased consort or the monument, is not related. It mattered little. The watery tribute won the heart of the Queen. The scandal-mongers assert that F. C. C. A. aspired to the mantle of the Prince Consort and offered himself to the Queen, but that she declined and substituted in her place her daughter Helena.

The announcement of the match at once created a broil in the royal family, which soon spread among the people. The Prince of Wales, who spends his large perquisites in royal sprees, did not relish the idea of a brother-in-law without a *sou marquee* in his pocket, and lachrymose at that. His sister Helena, as the party most nearly interested, protested against this summary disposition of herself upon a princely pauper, merely because he was a good weeper. The Archbishop of Canterbury refused to officiate on the ground that Mr. Christian had already one wife and several children. Christian's intended mother-in-law, however, had settled her scruples on that point, and did not deign to consult the wishes of Albert Edward, or Helena either, and the two were married. Parliament gave Helena a dowry of $150,000 and Christian $30,000 per annum for family expenses. As they board with the Queen, one would naturally suppose that they might live quite comfortably and lay up something for a rainy day. The English people, however, have taken an unconquerable dislike to His Serene Highness, his bald head, and his sympathetic eyes, and are disgusted at being compelled to support him. They regard him very much in the light of a "dead beat," and are not slow at expressing their opinions. On a recent visit to Liverpool, he was hissed at a railway station, although Lord Stanley tries to acquit Christian of being the recipient of any such indignity, by affirming that it was the locomotive that did the hissing, a statement which all true Britons reject with indefinable disgust, in spite of its ingenuity. Undoubtedly a true British locomotive would hiss at the load of princely pauperism it was obliged to draw; and would not represent true British traction, if it failed to express its feelings; but on this occasion, the subjects of Christian's mother-in-law evidently do not propose to let an engine strip them of their strident laurels. Their motive was not a locomotive. The *Tomahawk* also makes Christian the subject of a savage cartoon, representing the Prince mounted upon the British lion, with the legend: "Set a beggar on horseback or—translated from the German." And now we appeal to John Thomas if his situation is not preferable to that of the imported mendicant who wept himself into a bed of roses of the thorniest description.

☞ The New York *Herald* has the following rattle-bang programme for the country: Alabama Constitution adopted after all; the State to come right into the Union at any rate, followed by the other unreconstructed States before May 20th, when the Chicago Convention meets; Congress and the Chicago Convention filled up by the delegations of these States; General Grant nominated and elected without difficulty on his war record; but the next Congress secured to the Conservatives by the special efforts of that party in all the Congressional elections; and so Grant compelled, as Executive for a Conservative Congress, to be a Conservative President.

☞ We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper in St. Louis called the *Repudiator*. It advocates as true Democracy the prompt and thorough repudiation of the national debt. The reasons for this policy are, that the war in which the debt was contracted was an unjustifiable one, that the debt was contracted to prosecute the war for purposes of robbery; that by a combination between the thieves in the government and the money lenders, the latter only paid "thirty-eight cents" on the dollar for the bonds. The whole debt, it insists, was contracted in fraud, and there is no legal or moral obligation to pay a dollar of it.

The *Repudiator* is very vituperative. It betrays the spirit of rebellion which six years ago carried the South into civil war. It laments the inability to fight, and as the next best weapon for national destruction it proposes repudiation as the means whereby the Democracy may destroy the government. We need not add that the *Repudiator* accepts Messrs. Pendleton and Singleton as "distinguished" laborers toward the same great end—the extinguishing of the national debt with the sponge.

☞ The Indiana Republican Convention have resolved:

1st. To pay the National debt honestly;
2d. To pay it in greenbacks;
3d. To pay it honestly in greenbacks without inflating the currency or increasing the price of gold.

To accomplish these three things it will be necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to commence buying up the debt with the surplus revenues of the government. This will be paying the debt honestly in greenbacks, without inflating the currency, or causing an advance in gold.

☞ The House of Representatives is entitled to great credit for the firmness with which it has adhered to the retrenchment policy recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. If the Senate will act in the same spirit of reform, the expenditures for the fiscal year 1868-9 will be restored substantially to the rate at which they stood during Mr. Buchanan's time, viz., about $90,000,000 in gold.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill.

Editorial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has given notice that he will call up his pending bill, and press it upon the attention of the Senate each day, until it is disposed of in some shape. The primary object of the bill is to consolidate the interest-bearing bonds of the United States into a uniform bond, drawing five per cent interest, payable forty years hence, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years. The conversion of the bonded debt into five per cent consols will save the tax-payers twenty millions a year of interest, which money, the bill provides, shall be applied in the purchase of bonds and the reduction of the debt.

But it is the fifth section of the bill to which I wish to invite the special attention of the public. It reads as follows:

SEC. 5. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple of $1,000, may present the same [illegible]

The last clause might be stricken out. The privilege of converting money into "consols," and consols into money, at the pleasure of the holder, will be as valuable and desirable to the people after specie resumption as before it. The $1,000 clause should be reduced to $100, in order to make it available to all classes of people, and it is to be presumed that the author of the bill will have no objection to adopting that size.

Suppose the bill passed with the fifth section amended in the two particulars named, let us consider how it will operate. In the first place, it will necessarily elevate the value of the greenbacks to par with the 10-40 bonds. The former are worth 71 cents in coin when gold, as at present, is quoted at 140. The latter are now selling at $1.00 in currency, which makes them worth just 73 cents in gold, and if greenbacks were convertible into them, they would also be worth 73 cents, and gold would be quoted at 133 [illegible], and would not go higher so long as the 10-40 bonds continued to sell for 75 per cent of their nominal value. The addition of four cents on the dollar to the purchasing power of the currency, would amount to the handsome sum of $28,000,000 in the aggregate.

National Bank notes rise and fall with the value of the greenbacks, because they are exchangeable for and redeemable in them. So the greenbacks would be of uniform value with the "consols" because always convertible into them. Whatever influences will enhance the value of the "consols" will equally advance the value of the greenbacks. The one can never be less valuable than the other.

How many people would invest their spare money in 10-40s if they knew they could convert the bonds back into greenbacks at any time, with the interest that had accrued? Everybody almost. No man with an ounce of sense would keep $100 or any larger sum of money idle and unproductive for a month, or scarcely for a week, if such a place of deposit was provided. These consols would make the grandest savings bank in the world for the common people. Hundreds of thousands of farmers would avail themselves of it, and as fast as they received currency for their products for which they had not immediate use, would convert the money into "consols" for the sake of the interest. A hundred-dollar bond would draw ten cents a week, forty cents a month, or five dollars a year; and a thousand-dollar bond would earn a dollar a week, four dollars a month, or fifty dollars a year. These bonds would freely pass from hand to hand in purchase of property and payment of debts. Farmer A, for instance, would sell a lot of cattle for $500. If paid in currency, he would at once convert it into a "consol." Six months afterwards, when he wanted to build a new house, or buy a piece of land, he would pay over the bond to B, receiving credit therefor to the amount of $512.50. B will gladly accept the bond in payment and allow the interest that has accumulated thereon, for as soon as it passes into his hands it begins instantly to earn him interest also. At the end of every six months a coupon will be cut off and paid in gold by the government, while the next coupon commences to accumulate interest—the bond being worth its face in greenbacks when the matured coupon is detached, and can be converted into greenbacks at the will of the holder, then consequently.

If Sherman's bill passes, an instant demand for 10-40 bonds will spring up in all parts of the United States. In every village and school district there are men who will want some of these bonds in which to put their idle money. It is not farmers alone, but merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, professional men, railroad companies and corporations of all kinds, municipal as well as private, that will desire to deposit their surplus funds in Uncle Sam's big savings bank, which thus pays five per cent interest on "call loans," and will never fail to hand over the greenbacks, with the interest due, on demand. There will never be any doubt about the soundness of that bank; no "run" on it can ever disturb it, or impair its solvency, and the people will never lose confidence in it, because it is a bank that can't break until the nation itself dissolves and passes away.

The city of Chicago alone will absorb from three to five millions of these consols, and every city and town and rural district in the whole broad West will absorb them as the thirsty soil absorbs the rain. Several hundred millions of dollars will thus be required by the West to supply the first year's demand for convertible 10-40 savings bonds.

It is not difficult to foresee or predict the effect of this universal demand for "call loan" consols. The price of an article always increases with the demand for it. The present holders of 10-40 bonds would not be slow in asking a higher price than the present market value. Perhaps within a fortnight after the passage of the bill those bonds would be worth more than the 5-20s, and the holders of the latter would then begin to exchange them for "consols," as the bill authorizes them to do. The steady demand on the part of the general public, from all parts of the Union, for the 10-40s would necessarily cause a rapid appreciation of their value. The Wall street "bears" would no longer have control of the bond market. The "bulls" would come into power, and every week the price of consols would be quoted higher and as they rose in price the greenbacks would rise to exactly the same level. At first they would be quoted at say 78, then 80, then in a short time 85; not long afterwards at 90, and so upwards until they reached par, or, at least, that figure which would represent the full value of a five per cent call loan. The absorbing demand of the people of the United States who own no bonds, may safely be estimated at eight hundred to one thousand millions. The present holders of bonds will never part with one-half or third of the amount unless they are paid a higher price for them than their present depressed market value. Nothing is more certain. The bonds ought to be at par, and would be if they were more generally sought for by the masses, and less assailed by the Copperheads. The adoption of the call loan and convertible feature will insure them a universal diffusion, and shield them in a great degree from assault, because they will be held by every Democrat in the land, as well as Republican, who has a hundred dollars of spare money; and few men are partisan enough to assail or attempt to destroy the value of their own property. We should hear very little bleating and cackling about paying off the bonds in greenbacks preparatory to repudiating the latter. The occupation of demagogues like Pendleton, Vallandigham, Singleton and Brick Pomeroy would be gone for ever. The bonds would be in every man's possession, and every man would support and defend them, and tolerate no attacks upon their credit from the demagogues or press of any party or faction. The rate of interest would be deemed fair and satisfactory, and the taxes necessary for the maintenance of the government and payment of interest on the national debt would be cheerfully paid by the great body of the people, for they would feel and see that they had a positive, palpable interest in so doing. Here, then, is a simple financial scheme, which anybody can comprehend, that will powerfully aid in restoring the credit of the government to what it should be, elevate our depreciated currency to the standard value of coin, put to rest the mischievous clamor of fools and knaves, to pay (?) the debt in irredeemable, insolvent shinplasters, secure to the people a magnificent savings bank for their surplus cash, and a currency at once flexible and adequate to all possible demands of business.

J. M.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Newly Organized Democracy.

The South to be Represented in the National Convention.

Pendleton the Favorite of the Rank and File, and Johnson of the Leaders.

Exciting Day in the Cotton Market.

The Shell Drives.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.

THE "CONSERVATIVE" MASS MEETING.

The portentous event of a "Conservative mass meeting" transpired on the night of the 15th at the St. Charles Theatre. The largest gun practicable to be mounted for the occasion was Ex-Governor Weller, of California, who remarked that when he "entered the Congress of the United States there were giants in it," thereby doubtless intending to intimate, that the day of Congressional giants had gone by. He said he spoke only by the sufferance of a military commander, and did not feel himself a free man. The people of Louisiana and other States had but one right left—the right to be hung! Weller called for three cheers for General Hancock, which, with a tiger, were vociferously given. Weller said he was a native of Ohio, which was a good State to live in as well as to emigrate from, [applause,] but if he knew her people they would not submit to be overruled by negro votes. [Applause.]

Mr. Weller was followed by a type of the Mississippi chivalry in the person of Colonel E. M. Yerger. Yerger, like most others—with a lack lustre war record, is rather a violent talker when he gets mounted upon his rhetorical war horse, and he was duly admonished in Conservative caucus to apply the check on this occasion with a firm hand. He succeeded tolerably well, considering, but could not refrain from a gentle threat to again deluge the land with blood; and cover it with a superstructure of bones. The last speaker, Colonel W. M. Smallwood, formerly of the Union army, entered a mild protest against this language, and suggested that any man who had taken an active part in the recent hostilities had enough of that sort of business.

The presiding officer of the meeting was Judge J. S. Lea, a respectable lawyer. The Vice Presidents' names occupied nearly a column of fine print, and the Secretaries included a representative from each Conservative daily paper in the city. The resolutions were from the facile pen of Durant DaPonte, and showed how beautiful it was for old Whigs and Copperheads to dwell together in unity, and fight shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy. The meeting opened with "Hail Columbia," and closed with "Dixie." It is to be mentioned to the credit of some of the old Whigs here that they have taken on the new baptismal name of "Democracy" with an exceedingly wry face. Even the revolution has not cured them of a hatred of the name [illegible]. Some of the more notable cases of aversion are those of Colonel Dixon, of the *Crescent*, and Colonel Adams, late Chief of Police. The latter gentleman is a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, and retains, at least, one of the honest prejudices of the old Bay State—hatred of the Democratic party. Here, unfortunately, his Massachusetts affiliations end. Visiting his father in Massachusetts, a short time ago, he was obliged to cut short his stay under the paternal roof to avoid an unnatural scene, growing out of divergences of political views.

To return to the late Democratic meeting. The name of Andrew Johnson was received by the audience with extraordinary applause—so extraordinary, indeed, that a superficial observer might have thought the incident a happy augury for the success of the little plan to commit the new Democracy of Louisiana to the fortunes of Johnson as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. The scheme is not so futile as might be supposed, in view of the prospective weakness of the Southern vote from the electoral college, or its acquisition by the Republican candidate; for it is now settled that the South is to be represented in the Democratic National Convention. There is consequently great competition among the ambitious Democratic aspirants, to secure these seventy votes; and the Johnson managers suppose that they are sure of them. In the Central Committee, at the last meeting, a resolution was introduced instructing the Representatives of the State, in the National Committee, to vote for Cincinnati, as the place for holding the convention. This resolution was voted down; which shows that the Johnson men have control of the State Committee. In point of fact, however, the hearts of the Democracy of the South are in favor of Pendleton; but the Johnsonian leaders try to suppress the expression of this feeling by intimating that the delegates must go to the convention unpledged, which means that they ought to be Johnson men. The naming of Johnson to the exclusion of all other candidates, in the resolution adopted at the meeting on Saturday, is suggestive of this design. There are many reasons why Pendleton is popular with these people, the principal of which is that he is regarded as the author of a financial scheme which naturally commends itself to the ex-Confederate people of the South. Hancock has many friends, and would be acceptable here—to the Democracy, of course—but the struggle for the Southern vote will be between Johnson and Pendleton. The first trial of strength will take place at Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday next, when a convention is to be held at that place to choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention. There is no open rivalry between the Pendletonians and the Johnsonians; but there will be a silent effort on the part of either, to control the delegations, both in this State and Mississippi.

It is stated in the *Republican* of this morning that more than twenty-five of the Vice Presidents announced at the St. Charles Theatre Democratic meeting have not been in this city for the last nine months, some of them having gone to Texas, some to Arkansas, and some to the North, and given up their residence in New Orleans.

There is no doubt in my mind that a majority of the gentlemen figuring in the list of officers had no knowledge of the use made of their names, previous to their publication in the papers, but the drift of public sentiment here will not permit them to protest against the liberty taken, even if they were so disposed.

"A Vice President," in one of the papers this morning, ridicules and denounces Yerger's fire eating speech.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Yesterday was a lively day among cotton dealers. Under the influence of cable advices, the staple was buoyant almost beyond precedent from morning until night. When the latest advices came to hand from New York and Liverpool, factors were wholly lost as to the price they should set upon it. Some, indeed, refused to sell at any figure. The total sales for the day amounted to a fraction over 11,000 bales, being the heaviest since the close of the war. It was thought probable that Manchester had become alarmed in regard to the supply from India. Good judges say, in regard to the home crop, that there is nothing to show that the receipts of 1867 and 1868 will be less than two millions to two millions and a quarter of bales. The receipts at all the ports of the United States from the 1st of September last, will foot up this week 1,450,000 bales. The stock now on hand and on shipboard at this port, is over 125,000 bales.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

We learn that Merry, of Dubuque, will make another towing trip to New Orleans as soon as navigation opens, with a hundred thousand bushels of wheat which he has in Chicago.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The General Agent of this fund announces that substantial aid will soon be extended to such normal schools or departments already organized in any of the permanent colleges, seminaries or academies in Louisiana, as are actually training young men or young women for the exercise of the teachers' vocation. It is added, moreover, that special aid will be given to private schools upon certain conditions.

FINANCIAL.

According to the estimates furnished to General Hancock by the State Auditor and Treasurer, the receipts of Louisiana for 1868, will be $1,400,000, and the expenses, $1,013,000, leaving an excess of receipts over expenses of $386,000.

THE NEW ORLEANS SHELL ROADS.

The shell roads of New Orleans comprise one of its chief local attractions. Without them it would be a sad place to lovers of horse-flesh, and largely deficient in sources of physical recreation, especially during the frequent moist periods when the unpaved streets and common roads are covered with mud a foot deep. The principal drive is the continuation of the great thoroughfare of Canal street toward Lake Pontchartrain, which, commencing with the termination of the pavement, extends its hard, smooth surface to the lake across the swampy country intervening, a distance of six miles, and for half the distance along a canal through which small steamers and other vessels come into the city. Midway of this drive is a group of cemeteries, between which and the heart of the city, hearses, mourning carriages and the gay vehicles of pleasure seekers are often strangely mingled on the broad avenue. This drive is divided in the centre by a street railroad, the track of which is laid upon piles, and under it stand the turbid waters of a drain, which is occasionally relieved of its malodorous contents by a steam machine lifting the foul water into a canal with levees leading to a bayou, which extends to the lake. This, in a few words, explains our system of drainage.

The other principal shell road drives are the extensions of Common and Benville streets, in one same direction, until they converge in the road near the cemeteries, and a fine road built under the authority of General Butler, connecting by a cross cut the two horns of the "Crescent," which is described by the shape of the city. Another fair road is that by Common street to the pleasant suburban town of Carrollton above, which is also attainable from New Orleans by a road near the levee, partly plank, and a middle route through Jefferson City, which for a good portion of the distance is paved with Nicolson blocks. Another rather indifferent and neglected drive is that along the old canal (Carondelet) and bayou to the mouth of the latter at the lake. Both of these canal drives are obstructed by toll-gates, and at the mouth of each are places of entertainment; which are considerably patronized during the warm weather by those unable to seek summer comforts in more remote watering places.

THE THEATRES.

The French opera troupe continues at the Opera House in the French quarter. It comprises great vocal and dramatic talent, and strongly appeals to the admirers of high art in those departments. Its Saturday night audiences, comprising half the talent, wealth and *elite* of our French population, are dazzling to behold. The orchestra is large, and as nearly perfect as it is possible for an orchestra to be made. The first violin is played by Carlo Patti, brother of the *prima donna* of that name. To-night occurs the third presentation of Meyerbeer's magnificent "Prophet," with the finest scenic and spectacular adjuncts. The singers in the cast are Mlle. Audibert, Mad Seguin, M. Decre, M. Tocet, M. Van Huffles, M. Dupin, M. Lechevalier. Mlle. Audibert, who sings the part of the Prophet's mother, has won fame in the same role in the grand opera of Paris. The favorite *prima donna* of this troupe, however, is Lambele, a gentle, graceful, fresh-voiced girl, with whom half the gallants in town are in love. M. Albaiza, the first director, is also said to be quite as fond of the young lady as such, as he is of the *artiste*. That, however, is gossip.

The Lotti troupe has had a great success here, and soon leaves for Mobile.

Edwin Adams, in the legitimate, is drawing small houses at the Varieties.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A bold attempt was made the other night to penetrate one of the walls of the City Hall, and appropriate $1,000,000 of city funds, but the scheme miscarried.

We have been enjoying several continuous days of glorious Southern weather, and congratulate ourselves that the backbone of winter is broken.

TRANSPORTATION.

Projects for Cheapening Freights between the West and the East.

From the Boston Advertiser, February 18.

Mr Edward Crane concluded his address on transportation between the East and the West, before members of the Legislature and prominent merchants and others of the city and State, in the green room of the State House, yesterday forenoon. The attendance was, as on the occasion of the delivery of the first portions of the address, quite large.

Mr. Crane, in conclusion, submitted in writing the following recapitulation of the main points he had advanced in his entire address:

1. It is now well established that there is no means of transportation so cheap as by vessels on free navigable waters; whether the lake or canal.

2. The point of competition between the East and the West is not at Newburg, the terminus of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, nor at Albany or Troy, the western terminus of the Boston & Albany Railroad, nor at Schenectady, the terminus of the Fitchburg & Rutland line of railroad, but since the completion of the Welland Canal, the point of competition is at the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

3. The Ogdensburg line of railroad from Boston through Lowell, Nashua, Concord, &c., after fifteen years of trial, has failed in securing the results for which it was created, for the reason that its management is divided among seven distinct corporations without that unity of action which can alone make it a successful aid to our commerce; but after the opening of the Atlantic and Ontario line, they would be forced to unite, and would be a great aid to the commerce of New England.

4. Under the laws of the State of New York, the Atlantic and Ontario Railroad, a new line, may be completed without further legislation by that State; making the whole distance from Boston to Lake Ontario, by way of Fitchburg, Vermont and Massachusetts, Troy and Greenfield, and this new line, 300 miles, about the same distance as it is by the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany.

5. A double track railroad from Lake Ontario to Saratoga with the natural barriers to be overcome by this route, is capable of moving, at the rate of six miles per hour, eight million tons of freight from West to East, which can be delivered to the Boston [illegible] Burlington, and Fitchburg, and (when completed) to the Hoosac Tunnel lines, as fast as they can move it with present increasing and local business, at a rate of cost per ton per mile, including interest and expenses of maintaining and operating the road, not exceeding the Erie canal charges for 1866 and 1867.

6. An essential element for a prosperous commerce and the largest development of agricultural production is in the establishment of a line of communication, always reliable, with fixed rates for transportation, and perfect unity of action in its management.

7. With such a line established, merchants would be justified in storing large quantities of the products of the West at the terminal points of this road, which, whether on Lake Ontario or in Boston, could be drawn against, and the bills of exchange be recognized as almost legal tender in all the cities of the East and the West, and in the business centres of the world.

8. Boston, with her present docks and warehouses, has superior natural and artificial facilities for handling, storing and shipping large amounts of freight more cheaply than any other city on our coast. The building of the Atlantic & Ontario Road would furnish our people with a new branch of manufacture, for we should then grind our own grains and furnish ourselves, and also export flour, meal, bran and shorts manufactured in this State.

9. While this line of road would directly and indirectly benefit our whole State, as well as New York, its direct and immediate effect on the commerce and manufactures of the city of Boston can hardly be estimated; but it is safe to say that the increase of her business and the enhanced value of her now depreciating wharves, warehouses and real estate would alone be greater the first two years from the completion of this line than the whole cost of this road.

10. The completion of the Atlantic & Ontario Road on the principle proposed, would not only increase the value of real estate on the lines of our railroads throughout the State, as well as in the city of Boston, but add to the value of all our railroad property whether main or branch lines. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad moved last year nearly 3,500,000 tons of freight, and the Reading Railroad 4,000,000 tons. The Western Railroad moved 904,605 tons, of which but 162,628 tons was through freight from Albany to Boston, and but 61,033 tons was through freight from Boston to Albany; could our roads reach the true point of competition, with our superior facilities for handling, storing and shipping produce—commerce, manufactures, trade and real estate would each and all be proportionately benefited. The Atlantic & Ontario line offering the cheapest possible transportation, will secure the largest share of the products of the West for export from the port of Boston. This will attract the shipping of the world, and secure the trade and travel of the Pacific coast passing over the Pacific Railroad to our port on its way to Europe; and is the only solution to the business problem now upon us as to how Boston can support American lines of steamships to Europe.

11. The safe depository of the control of a road involving such interests as would this line, is to be found only in the hands of the people themselves through the government of the State.

12. The policy which governed De Witt Clinton in the establishment of the canal system of the State of New York, forty years of experience has proven to be wise, and the only means of restraining the cupidity of monopolists; and this policy would afford the best protection to our own railroads as well as to our people against men controlling vast amounts of capital in combination against the welfare of the commercial and manufacturing interests of our citizens.

13. In consideration of the foregoing facts, ought not the government of the State to forthwith appoint a commission to officially examine this route to Lake Ontario, make the necessary surveys, with full power in the premises, and report to the next Legislature; and further, that this commission be directed to examine and report what legislation is necessary to enable our citizens to avail themselves of the use of the supply cars going West over our several lines of railroad? Should not the general government also construct a free ship canal on American soil, connecting the waters of Lake Erie and Ontario, for the purpose of the full development of the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, as well as for the protection of the mercantile marine of the lakes in case of war. The government of Massachusetts should lead the commercial and manufacturing interests of New England, and the agricultural industries of the West, in memorializing Congress in favor of speedily constructing a ship canal uniting Lakes Ontario and Erie, and requesting our Senators and Representatives to cooperate to this end.

The Michigan Peach Orchards Not Injured by Cold.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 19.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The peach orchards on this side of Lake Michigan are all right. No buds were killed by the late cold term. How about Southern Illinois?

J. W.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 19.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I see it twice reported that fears exist that the fruit or peach crop is severely injured in this vicinity by the late cold weather.

Such is not the case. The peach crop never looked so promising. Please have the correction made.

MARTIN GREEN.

Thirteen thousand Irishmen in London have thus far signed the address of loyalty to the Queen, and four hundred priests in Ireland have signed the declaration in favor of the repeal of the union.

WISCONSIN.

The Democratic State Convention.

Weak Candidates and No Platform.

A Prominent Democrat Applauds Booth's Infamous Crime.

Enthusiasm for General Grant.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Feb. 20.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Of the doings of the Copperhead convention here yesterday you have been briefly advised by telegraph. The occasion, however, demands that more should be said as to the men composing it, what they did and left undone, and the figure-heads they have put up on their piratical craft. Hope of success, kindled by the result of last fall's elections, induced a somewhat larger number of the jolly tars who man the Democratic ship to rally on the deck, so that the convention was the largest, and, in some respects, the most respectable of its stripe that has assembled here for several years. Still, while there are 266 districts in the State, there were present only about 150 delegates, not 1,000, as the telegraph made it, some of whom represented as many as ten districts each, while there were quite a number of districts which sent no one here to speak for them. It was a motley crew, including men advanced in years, whose "Democracy" is in-bred, like original sin; younger men, who are Democrats because their fathers were; and others, who were Silver-gray Whigs or "conservative" Republicans, frightened by the ghost of the "nigger" into deserting to their old enemies. There were men who, from the outbreak of the rebellion until now, avowed sympathy with the Southern traitors and opposed all efficient measures to subdue the rebellion and preserve the Union; men who denounced the war and discouraged volunteering and incited resistance to the draft; others who allowed their love of country to get the better of their love for party, and at the outset sustained the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion; but, as the weary years dragged on without final victory, voted the war a failure, and discouraged its further prosecution; a few soldiers whose private griefs or kindred motives, after the war was over or when they left the army before its close, led them into the ranks of those who had kept up a fire in the rear; and some men who had cast in their lot with Johnson and apostatized when he did, some of whom had the grace to feel ashamed of the company in which they found themselves.

THE LEADERSHIP

of the convention was in the hands of those who had proclaimed their sympathy with the rebels from the start, or those hypocrites who, cherishing the same sentiments, had lacked the courage to avow them, and had worn the livery of Unionism the better to serve the devil of secession. Senator H. L. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, the most shrewd, active and plausible man in the Democratic party of the State, as the head of the Milwaukee Regency, excepting a little *faux pas* at the beginning of the convention, managed it to suit himself, and the slate which he had prepared was pretty well figured out. Now and then one of the unterrified not in the ring would kick a little, but he was soon whipped into the traces and made to do the bidding of the leaders.

THE MILWAUKEE PROGRAMME FOR ORGANIZATION

failed to be carried out, but it was no fault of Mr. Palmer. Though a friend of Moses M. Strong first addressed him, nominating that gentleman for Chairman, Mr. Palmer snubbed him and gave a chance, according to previous understanding, for the nomination of Sat. Clark, who was duly elected, but, fearing that trouble would result, Clark gracefully declined the honor, and Mr. Strong was allowed to occupy the highest seat. It is instructive to remark in passing, that this Moses M. Strong was one of the chief fuglers of the corruptionists in the infamous session of 1856, when the Legislature was bought up by the LaCrosse Railroad men.

In what estimation Sat. Clark, who has always boldly and defiantly opposed the war for the preservation of the Union, and avowed his sympathies with the Southern rebels, was held by the convention, was shown by the fact that he had the largest vote for delegate at large to the National Convention, receiving 287, while the next highest had but 179, and the lowest received only 73.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.

The delegates to the National Convention and the candidates for electors are nearly all Copperheads of that sort, with now and then a milder mannered man who has been a War Democrat.

THE NON-COMMITTAL POLICY OF THE CONVENTION,

in its cowardly refusal to pass any resolutions or to express any preference for candidates for President and Vice President, excites considerable surprise. The fact is, there were so many divergences of opinion as to what it was best to say and what it was best to go for, and, to prevent a row, it was resolved to accept [illegible] and not even to allow any uncorking of vials of wrath against the Radicals.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

[illegible] by the Republicans next week. Judge Dunn, the candidate for Chief Justice, is a man about seventy years of age, a political fossil, not petrified, but preserved in spirits, who has outlived his usefulness, and whose prototype of the true Kentucky stripe is so clearly portrayed by Nasby, very much Bourbonized and thoroughly secesh in his feelings. He was a Judge of the Territorial Supreme Court some twenty years ago, and about his last appearance on the political stage was when he ran for Congress against General Washburn, I think in 1854. He is utterly unfit to discharge the duties of Chief Justice, and has not a remote chance of an election. The other candidate is a young man unknown to fame—E. Holmes Ellis—a clever young lawyer of Green Bay, with no judicial experience and very little practice in the higher courts. He has not mingled much in politics. The first business of the Republicans of the State is to organize vigorously for the defeat of these candidates. Messrs. Lynde, Brown, Butler and other members of what the Chairman of the convention called the higher class of the legal profession, could not be induced to run. The candidates put on the course are emphatically from "the lower story."

COPPERHEADISM IN THE SENATE.

There was rather a remarkable sequel to the Democratic convention in the Senate to-day. There was a discussion of about two hours on an Assembly bill to repeal the law of last winter prohibiting, under penalty of from $100 to $500 fine or imprisonment for six months, or both, the opening of dance houses and ten-pin alleys on Sunday, which was finally concurred in by a vote of 21 to 8. During the debate it was clearly made to appear that this law, on the back of which the Democrats made desperate efforts, last fall, to make political capital against the Republicans, was passed last session at the request of men of all political parties from Milwaukee, including the then Mayor of the city, since Democratic candidate for Governor, was secured for the preservation of good morals and the suppression of vice in that city, and was voted for by all parties, not a Democrat raising his voice against it in the Senate; and was much less sweeping, except in a larger penalty, than the Sunday laws put on the statute-books by Democratic Legislatures. In the course of the debate, which covered a good deal of ground, Sat. Clark claimed extraordinary purity for the Democratic party, to which Senator Littlejohn responded by reading the following extract from the LaCrosse *Democrat*, one of whose editors was a candidate in the convention yesterday, as illustrating Democratic purity:

"It is but a little while since the *glorious deed* of John Wilkes Booth gave fresh hope to the friends of liberty, AND CANONIZED THE NAME OF THE HEROIC YOUTH in the hearts of [illegible] who believe that 'resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.'"

"The name of JOHN WILKES BOOTH will go down to future generations along with that of Brutus."

"When the merciless petty tyrants that now perpetrate the most hideous crimes in the name of liberty [illegible] shall have passed into the grave [illegible] of John Wilkes Booth, the young American patriot of the nineteenth century, [illegible] brighter with each fresh recurring year, [illegible] of freedom's children, until the last syllable of recorded time."

At the conclusion of its reading, Senator Clark, just endorsed by a Democratic convention as its representative man, exclaimed "Good," and afterwards took occasion to express his general concurrence with Brick Pomeroy's infamous utterances, and accused him of stealing his thunder. General Bragg, who was defeated yesterday as a candidate for elector at large, protested against the LaCrosse *Democrat* as Democratic authority, but had to acknowledge that Senator Clark, who had just endorsed one of its worst paragraphs, was a good Democrat.

The fact that a paper is allowed to publish unmolested such outrageous sentiments, and that a Democratic Senator in his place is permitted to endorse them, without rebuke, shows that freedom of speech and of the press is extended to the largest license. As Senator Clark uttered his approval of assassination, a soldier, still suffering from a wound received at Atlanta, who happened to hear him, writhing in pain of spirit greater than his wound ever caused his body, turned to another gentleman standing by and asked if it had come to this, after all that had been done and suffered, that men were to be allowed to express such infamous and inhuman sentiments unpunished, and loyal people quietly submit to it. Surely we are a "magnanimous" and tolerant people.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE DESERTERS.

A couple of sharp speeches were made in the Assembly by Messrs. Kershaw and Barnes on the bill to repeal the law disfranchising deserters, in which they beautifully showed up the conduct of the Democrats in formerly refusing to allow soldiers to vote, and now showing such anxiety to restore the franchise to deserters.

GRANT.

So far as can be judged from the press, the Republicans of the State are almost a unit for General Grant's nomination. There were a few who thought he was not sufficiently identified with the Republicans, but since the publication of recent correspondence they are ready to take him on trust. Fenton and Colfax are the favorites for Vice President.

General legislation this week, thus far, is of no importance.

PLUS.

Poverty and Starvation in London.

London Correspondence of the Boston Post.

There seems to be no abatement to the terrible poverty and privation in this metropolis. It is said that when the late Count Cavour visited London he had the curiosity to make a night expedition to the east end of it, in company with an inspector of police, and the result was so shocking that the Italian statesman thanked Heaven that, poor as his country was, it could not supply, from one end to the other, such a hideous amount of misery and profligacy. Bad as things were then, they are now infinitely worse. Not a newspaper but contains enough to make one's heart ache, details shaming our selfish and one-sided civilization. Take one: A poor wretch found begging in the streets, is sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labor! When taken to jail he dies in a day and a half. "There's an obstinate pauper for you," as Mr. Bumble would say. "The man was only one of fifty-one hapless wretches sent to Holloway Prison last week, thirty-four of whom, by the governor's own admission, are nearly in the same state of exhaustion as the poor creature who died. Some are in rags; some almost as naked as the beasts, or covered with [illegible] the vermin that eat into their ulcerated wounds. All are literally starving, and for being like this, and asking for food, they are sent off to twenty-one days' hard labor and harder fare in a prison." If they go to the parish workhouse for relief, they are set to picking oakum or breaking stones, and what kind of employments these are, Mr. Greenwood (the "Amateur Casual") has been good enough to tell us in the *Star*. The rates paid are three half pence a bushel for the stones broken, until a shilling is so earned, and a penny a bushel afterward, and in addition, one loaf a week for every child a man has. "I s'pose they think that the stones get softer after eight bushels have been broke," an engine stoker remarked, ruefully—an intelligent young fellow who had been out of work since March last, and had a wife and six children, and here are the oakum pickers. "Even in a casual ward I think I never saw such a crew of hopelessly, poverty-stricken ones. Their clothes were, as a rule, tattered and dirty, their faces bristly with neglected beard, while their unstockinged feet peeped out of their broken and worn-out boots.... There was a mildewy look about the wretched company such as I had never before witnessed, a mildewy look about their faces as well as their clothes, and an effluvia sickening to think of, as though the forlorn hundred had that morning crawled out of a damp cellar in which they had long been incarcerated. Every one of the hundred had his bunch of oakum, over which they employed their dull fingers, melancholy as men working for their death rather than their living."

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Three Probably Fatally Wounded.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 19.

A frightful accident occurred upon the Boston & Lowell Railroad at Lowell, yesterday afternoon, which caused the death of one man and inflicted wounds upon three others, from the effects of which it is very doubtful if they recover. The accident was the result of the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive engine William Sturgis, which tore into fragments the forward part of the engine. The engine had drawn from Nashua the passenger train which leaves that place at nine o'clock, and arrived in Lowell at thirty-four minutes past nine, exactly four minutes late. It is customary for the engine of that train, which is usually the "Sturgis," to detach itself from the train, and run upon a side track until the usual additions are made to the train, after which it again takes the train to this city. As usual the engine had been run upon the side track, and the engineer and the fireman were engaged in examining and oiling the engine. The former was beneath the engine and the latter upon one side oiling one of the cylinders. It was less than five minutes after the train stopped when the passengers in the forward cars were startled by the noise of an explosion, which resembled that of a tremendous "blast" in a ledge. The brakeman, who happened to be on the front platform of the forward car and witnessed the explosion, states that fragments of the engine were hurled over one hundred feet in the air. Hastening with others to the spot, the engineer was found upon the embankment at the side of the track, where he had been hurled by the explosion, and presented a fearful sight. His head was almost literally blown into fragments, and was a confused and unrecognizable mass of bone and brains. His body and limbs were also frightfully scalded.

The fireman, Mr. White, was found almost on the spot where he stood before the explosion, and was terribly scalded in the face and breast and hands, so that the skin hung in loose shreds in many places. As the boiler exploded, the engine was moved backward slightly, and the forward truck had crushed to pieces his left leg and was still resting upon it. Mr. Henry Smith, the overseer of the "round house" in which the engines are kept, who was by the side of the engine as the boiler burst, was hurled a number of feet violently against the embankment, and was picked up presenting a piteous sight. A large gash had been opened from his mouth across his right cheek; his face was covered with blood, and the flesh scalded in a shocking manner. A laborer on the railroad—a "section hand"—who happened to be passing the engine at the time, received a like fate, and was similarly injured, being frightfully scalded about the face, neck, breast and arms. Another man was a little further from the engine, and was knocked down by the violence of the explosion, but was not injured.

The engine was a perfect wreck, with the exception of the tender. The dead and wounded, as speedily as possible, were taken up and carried into a large room in the depot, where surgical attendance was speedily had. Mr. White's leg was found to be crushed into a confused mass of bones and flesh, and was immediately taken off below the knee, and [illegible] but in addition to this he was bruised in nearly every part of his person, and suffered terribly from the scalding he received on his breast, face and arms. [illegible] the engine truck resting on his leg, "for God's sake get my leg out." He bore his sufferings with heroic firmness, but lived only a short time. He was a young man, about twenty-eight years of age, unmarried, and with a father, mother and sister living in Wilton, with whom he made his home. He had been employed as fireman on the road about four years, and had won the confidence and affection of all who associated with him by his faithfulness and many good qualities.

Mr. Spaulding, the engineer, also resided in Wilton, and leaves a wife and family. He had been employed as an engineer for about twelve years, and was considered one of the safest and best in the country. He was about forty years of age, and much respected and beloved.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Welch, the other injured men, are undergoing fearful suffering, the injuries being confined to the head and breast, no limbs being broken.

The cause of the accident probably can never be ascertained. The engine was considered an excellent one, and the fact that the train left Nashua on time and was four minutes late at Lowell, shows that the engine was not overworked.

INSURANCE.

Second Annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 18.

The second annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters convened to-day in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, James M. McLean, of the Citizens' Insurance Company, President, in the chair. On the calling of the roll sixty-five companies reported through their representatives, including every Hartford company.

A member asked what constituted membership in the National Board. The President stated that any company that subscribed its share of assessment made to defray the expenses of the National Board.

D. A. Heald, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the annual report, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Crowell presented the report of the Committee on Local Boards and Rates, which was read and accepted.

The Finance Committee reported that the

Receipts during the last year were	$19,604.58
Expenses during the year	19,490.63
Balance on hand	164.95

The outstanding debts unpaid would probably be between $500 and $800. The committee suggested that the assessment for the ensuing year be at the rate of $25 on each $100,000 of capital.

The Committee on Incendiarism and Arson reported that they had not been able to gather any reliable information on the subjects, and instanced the case of a company that reported that ninety-five per cent of their losses by fire had been caused by arson and incendiarism.

The Committee of Legislation and Taxation presented their report, which was read and accepted. The resolutions attached were laid upon the table for future consideration.

The Committee on the Form of Policy reported a new form of policy, now used by nearly all the New York companies. The committee called attention to the recent action of the Legislature of Connecticut, prescribing a form of policy to be used by every company doing business in that State; the same to take effect on March 1, 1868. The English, German and French policies were then compared. All the French policies are the same in form and conditions, the same being regulated by law. The report was then accepted.

Mr. Learned, of Norwich, said that the new form of policy adopted by the Connecticut Legislature was antagonistic to the interest and safety of the Connecticut companies, and that those companies had agreed not to use the prescribed policy under any circumstances.

Mr. Davis asked if the legal opinion taken by the Connecticut companies included the question of the applicability of the law to companies in other States doing business in Connecticut.

Mr. Learned replied that it did; and that if the law could not be enforced among the Connecticut companies, it could not have any effect upon foreign companies.

Mr. Heald remarked that the special committee would be ready to report to the convention to-morrow.

Mr. Seldenstriker moved that the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that the assessment for the ensuing year be $25 on each $100,000 of capital, be taken from the table and adopted. The motion was carried.

Mr. Platt moved that the Board of Fire Underwriters recommend to the companies to make an agreement among themselves that no losses on country towns shall be paid at the place where the fire occurred, but that the adjustment shall be passed upon by the companies themselves. Also, that in all cases where fire has occurred on the premises of the insured, the loss shall not be paid until after the expiration of sixty days. Referred to the Committee on Adjustment.

Mr. Randolph moved that it be recommended to local boards that no change of rates be binding until three days after the passage of the rates in some board. Adopted.

Mr. Heald moved that the rates when fixed by the committee, under the direction of the Committee on Local Boards and Rates, they shall not be changed without the approval of the Committee on Local Boards and Rates first had and obtained. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Heald offered a resolution to the effect that all companies belonging to the National Board shall discharge agents who take risks for companies not belonging to the organization, at less than the rates established by local boards.

Mr. Heald said that the Executive Committee did not intend that agents should take risks for companies belonging to the National Board at regular rates, and then to take risks for "guerilla" companies at less than rates established by the board. The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, however, did not intend to be proscriptive, or say that agents employed by companies belonging to the board should not take risks for other companies provided they obtained tariff rates.

The resolution of Mr. Heald caused a long and interesting discussion in relation to insurance risks in this city, and the wisdom of brokers for outside companies of taking risks at less than the regular rates agreed upon by companies composing the Board of Fire Underwriters.

One of the members mentioned the names of several insurance brokers in this city who took risks for outside companies at less than tariff rates.

Mr. Bowker, of Boston, defended one of the agents named, and said that he would pay the expenses of any person who would go to Boston and, after examining the books of his company, report that they took risks on property in this city at less than New York rates.

Mr. Platt, of Philadelphia, said that in New York there are no regular rates. Some companies take risks at tariff rates and then deduct ten, twenty or thirty per cent.

Mr. Howard, of Boston, also defended the brokers who had been named.

Mr. Heald explained the difficulty experienced by the New York Board of Underwriters in securing uniformity of rates in this city. A committee had worked several months for that purpose, and obtained the concurrence of sixty-eight companies, but the agents of outside companies had refused to co-operate with them.

Mr. Platt said he thought the question ought to be passed by. He believed that, if adopted, it would be an entering wedge that would break up the National Board. The business of insurance in this city was rotten to the core. If the companies would agree upon a regular commission to be paid to agents, then he would concur in an effort to secure uniformity of rates.

After further discussion, the resolution of Mr. Heald was made more stringent, and unanimously passed as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all companies, members of this board, to require each and every one of their agents to support and maintain the tariff of rates whenever fixed under the direction of this board, or by local boards, and that it is equally their duty to compel each of their agents to [illegible] and sustain such rates in all cases for each and every company he may represent, under penalty of dismissal by said company.

The board then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock.

OBITUARY.

The Late William M. Swain.

From the Philadelphia North American, February 17.

We regret to announce the death of William M. Swain, formerly proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, of this city. His health had been declining for a long time, and for months past he has been gradually sinking into his last sleep. Yet his age was only 59 years. He was a native of Western New York, a printer by trade, and at our earliest knowledge of him he worked as a pressman with Jasper Harding. Subsequently he was employed in the New York *Sun*, and from that successful enterprise imbibed the idea that a penny paper might be started in Philadelphia. In company with two associates he came to this city and started the *Ledger*, in the year 1836, thirty-two years ago, when Mr. Swain was only twenty-seven years of age. The firm of Swain, Abel & Simmons lasted through many a year, and became quite celebrated. Subsequently they started the Baltimore *Sun*, and Mr. Abel took charge of the enterprise, although the firm owned it. Upon the death of Mr. Simmons, a number of years ago, the firm was dissolved, the surviving partners settled their affairs, and Mr. Abel remained owner of the Baltimore *Sun* and Mr. Swain of the *Ledger*. But in the meantime, the *Ledger* had made them all very rich.

Mr. Swain made large investments in coal lands in Schuylkill County, in real estate in Philadelphia, in the stock of the magnetic telegraph companies, and in various other ways, and everything proved fortunate, so that he had been a millionaire for many years before his death. He was a man of great natural shrewdness, knowledge of business, and mechanical ingenuity. His business tact was of immense advantage to the firm and to himself, and his mechanical talent was frequently displayed in improvements of machinery and newspaper devices. Hoe obtained from Mr. Swain some of his most valuable suggestions for improving his fast presses.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Swain was one of our most prominent citizens, and was for many years proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, of this city, and Baltimore *Sun*. At the time Mr. Swain was connected with the *Public Ledger* the firm consisted of Messrs. Swain, Abel & Simmons. The gentlemen were associated with Mr Swain in the Baltimore *Sun*. The *Ledger* was first issued about thirty-two years ago, in a little shop in the old Arcade, between Sixth and Seventh and Chestnut and Market streets. Swain, Abel and Simmons themselves setting up the type, and Mr. Russell Jarvis doing the editorials. It was then a very small paper, of a very small size. When the *Ledger* first started the *Transcript* was in existence as a penny paper, but getting into difficulties it was discontinued, and merged into the *Ledger*, its chief proprietor, Mr. Drane, becoming the foreman in the press-room, where he still remains. The next rival of the *Ledger* was the *Daily Focus*, published in Market street, above Eighth street, by Sellers & Turner. It changed editors several times, and at last became the *Daily Chronicle*. Next appeared as a rival the *Daily News*, then the *Sun*, which started as a temperance journal. None of these papers, however, [illegible] the *Ledger*. Originally Mr. Abel and afterwards Mr. Simmons, remained in Baltimore in charge of the *Sun*, but afterwards became permanently attached to the *Ledger*. About 1845 Mr. Swain became deeply interested in the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, between Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and pretty much retired from all active association with the business of the *Ledger*, and devoted himself assiduously and with all the energy of his nature to his new pursuit. He was President of the company for eight years. He was born in the city of Utica, New York. He was tall, dark complexioned and corpulent. By a plain, frugal system of business exactitude, he gradually won his way into the estimation of the community. He was a plainly educated gentleman, and did not pretend to be a writer. He was fond of every species of machinery and invention. As a business man he was very rigid in his adherence to what he conceived to be sound business principles. "Never fix a price on another man's goods," was one of these principles. A paper dealer met him one day in the street.

"Mr. S.," said he, "I have some excellent white paper of the size of the *Ledger*. Do you wish to buy it?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"What are you willing to give for it?" was the next inquiry.

"Precisely the worth of it, sir; neither more nor less," was the rejoinder.

"Oh, of course. But I mean, Mr. S., what can you afford to give me for it?"

"Double price, if I choose; but I don't."

"But, fix the price, sir."

"I never put a price on another man's goods. If you don't know the value of your own paper you should not attempt to dispose of it. If you do, you are wasting my time and your own in idle circumlocutions to get the advantage of me. Tell me your price. If it suits, well; if not, you may find some other customer."

Business is business, and nothing should interfere with it, was another of his business principles. Consequently he would take nothing off the price on an advertisement on the score of friendship or benevolence, or any other of ten thousand petty excuses made to "nip the printer." A gentleman once called upon him with an advertisement of a benefit for a poor widow with several children. "How much for the advertisement under the circumstances?" said he. "Just what it comes to," said Mr. S.; "business is business, sir; charity is another question." "But to a poor widow, sir? every dollar saved is a matter of serious moment to her family." "Business, is business, I repeat, sir. What I choose to give in charity is my own private affair. My business has nothing to do with it." "Then you will take no less?" "Not a cent, sir." The gentleman paid the bill very reluctantly, amounting to, perhaps, two dollars, and was going out of the office reflecting rather severely in his own mind upon the parsimony of Mr. S., when the latter stopped him. "Do you know this widow?" "I do." "She is honest and deserving?" "She is, sir." Mr. S. slipped a $10 bill in the gentleman's hand, and, turning on his heel, walked away, saying "business is business."

THE DOG NUISANCE.

Protection for Sheep and Sheep-Owners.

From the New York Times.

The value of sheep killed by dogs in the United States for 1866 is estimated by the Commissioner of Agriculture at two millions of dollars. The subsistence of the whole number of dogs in all the States is estimated by him to cost annually fifty millions of dollars.

These are startling figures to an overtaxed community, and should command the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Fifty-two millions per annum lost by dogs, to say nothing of the frightful deaths from hydrophobia which they occasion! We say lost, for, with the exception of a very few terriers, sheep-dogs, pointers and hounds, they furnish little in the way of set-off to the enormous charge resulting from the depredations and consumption of food. Not five in a hundred are of any value. The efficiency of the watch-dog is rendered of but little avail against professed burglars, who use chloroform or strychnine, [illegible] even when a door is interposed between the burglar and the more respectable animal.

What shall be done to save the community from this annual severe loss? A tax by the general government would afford a sure remedy, taken from raw material necessary to our over-burdened manufacturing industry, and put upon such dogs. We have been told that such a tax would cost the party which put it on a great many votes, but we think that more would favor than would object to such a tax. In some States, Virginia, for instance, a State tax on this animal has, we think, been constantly prevented, on the ground that they are to be regarded in the light of *ferae naturae*, and consequently not as property. But we are inclined to think that the influential gentlemen in Virginia who owned fox hounds, and who resisted such a tax, would readily find out that they constituted property if a neighbor should interfere with the sport in which they delighted [illegible] the hounds which they [illegible].

The situation in Virginia is now favorable to the experiment of this national tax, as there are but few now to engage in the pastime of fox-hunting, and the majority will doubtless prefer that the rich fields of Virginia, now so largely uncultivated, may be devoted more universally to sheep than ever before. The two animals, the common dog and the sheep, can scarcely exist together; sheep-owners all over the country are complaining loudly of the havoc among their flocks which they occasion. In Westchester, the county which adjoins New York, and particularly suited to sheep from the lay of the lands and the nature of its hills and valleys [illegible]—the dogs are more numerous than sheep, and hence the city of New York is a great loser; for if our farmers were relieved of the danger of dogs, the supply of Southdowns in the shape of mutton and lambs would be largely improved in quantity and quality. The conditions necessary for the production of the best mutton do not exist where the sheep are closely housed in winter, as they thrive best when allowed to roam at will in the open air. But the fear of dogs will not permit this in winter, and in other portions of the year when allowed the liberty of fields, the fields which can readily be watched are the only ones which are devoted to sheep. Remove the dogs from the locality and every hill top would be covered with these useful animals. No article of food is superior to the best mutton for the million or the epicure, and if due protection were afforded by a sufficient tax—the sheep dog to be excepted—this food could be furnished at a rate that would enable the laborer to partake of it as freely as he now partakes of [illegible] a less wholesome article of food.

If a dog is useful a tax should be borne cheerfully by his owner. A national tax would result in the destruction of useless dogs, and as they were destroyed by the means of substituting a vastly larger amount of property in their place to enrich the fields of the husbandman, to destroy the weeds which are now a burden to many farms; to supply food in greater abundance than now, and to increase that important branch of manufacturing industry which relies upon wool.

The theory upon which a tax is imposed on dogs in this State is this, that a fund may be created in towns to cover the losses from the havoc among sheep which they occasion. But the fund does not answer the purpose of this species of protection, and but few will expose themselves to the danger. The price of valuable bucks has reached in many localities, above ten thousand dollars. A price under ten is not at all uncommon for those of the best breeds. The calculation of loss is not based on large values, but the minimum value of four dollars per head has been taken. Five hundred thousand sheep are annually killed, amounting in value to two millions of dollars, and the number annually injured is three hundred thousand, at an estimated loss of six hundred thousand dollars, and this wholly by dogs!

The mere statement of these astounding facts, and that fifty millions of dollars are required to feed the five million dogs within the limits of the United States, would seem to be sufficient to call upon Congress—which brings everything useful to mankind within the vortex of taxation, to afford some immediate and effectual remedy, and we submit that the tax is now prescribed for this evil, when a fondness for fox hunting will readily be yielded to demands for food and for that species of agriculture which will speedily enrich over-worked fields, and furnish, in the same instrumentality, a means of clothing our own population. So far from the movement being unpopular it will be hailed with delight in the great wool-growing States, and by all the Southern States which have the benefit of mountain ranges, and particularly, also, by the western part of our continent, whose interests as wool growers will be promoted by the tax. "The Southern and frontier States (says the Commissioner) suffer greater losses in proportion to extent of flocks than more central regions. The reason is plain—there are more dogs under fewer safeguards. In many of these localities wool-growing is attempted and abandoned for the sole reason of these unchecked ravages."

The dog is accounted as the friend of man. The St. Bernard is a noble animal, and frequently saves human life, and constitutes an exception, but the details of the ravages of the common dog among sheep—the better friend of man—proves this to be otherwise. The instincts of the sheep inform them that the dog is a natural enemy. He is so not merely for food, but for malicious mischief, as, having once tasted blood, he will kill large flocks at a single raid. One is a consumer to the tune of over fifty millions of dollars per annum, the other a producer to the extent of uncounted millions.

DEFALCATION.

A Cashier Absconds With From $100,000 to $300,000 of His Employers' Funds.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 19.

It is a strange fact, which must forcibly have struck even the most unobservant reader of the *Herald* during the last ten years, and a thorough substantiation of which was given in a statistical article in the *Herald* on Sunday last, that robberies, defalcations, and swindles of all sorts occur exactly in the manner of "fatal cases" in an epidemic—by fits and starts and several at a time. This was the case in 1866. The defalcations and robberies in this city during that year averaged one every month. The year of our Lord, 1868, has been ushered in quite gloriously, defalcatorily speaking, for the public have already been treated with the minute details of over a first class robberies since the 1st of January, not to make mention of the defalcations in three banks, and once more has another defaulter gone his unknown ways with thousands of his employers' funds in his pockets. Ezra Goodrich & Co., Importers, No. 67 Exchange place, being the sufferers, and a young man, lately a cashier in the employ of the above, the alleged defaulter. The amount alleged to have been made away with by the cashier is variously stated to be from $100,000 to $300,000; but what the loss of the firm really is cannot be very well ascertained until a full investigation is made into the case. It is alleged that the defaulter had enjoyed the confidence of his employers in a remarkable degree, and was from this circumstance the more easily enabled to cover up his defalcations, and give everything an appearance of correctness before he had made up his mind to take his departure from the house, [illegible] week, which the employer naturally expects from one of his leave taking employees. It is alleged that after his prolonged absence had excited the suspicions of the firm, the cashier's books were examined, and the defalcations were discovered. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain his whereabouts, and the working up of the case was entrusted to the detectives at police headquarters, but so far they have not been successful in their efforts to lay lawful hands on the nice young man. It is also alleged that the defaulter for some time previous to his flight [illegible] had been leading quite a gay life; that he had, among other [illegible] of displaying his fondness for spending the funds taken from Messrs. Ezra Goodrich & Co., joined a New York yacht club, and had a yacht of his own [illegible]. It is likewise alleged that he drove his fast horses and purchased some very fine houses, and lived himself in very aristocratic style on Staten Island, where it is said he has a family.

This affair has created no small amount of excitement, as the defaulter was well known in upper circles, and was always considered a man of honor and probity in his private affairs, as well as in his dealings with merchants and others, by reason of the position he held [illegible] by his defalcation.

Internal Revenue Receipts for the Year Ending June 30, 1867.

These receipts are published in detail in a volume of near four hundred pages, just printed by the department. They show the amount of taxes collected in thirty-one States, and in the various Congressional districts of each State. The amounts collected from all sources was $265,920,474.65. This was derived from fourteen sources, viz.:

Receipts from manufactures and productions	[illegible]
Receipts from gross receipts	[illegible]
Receipts from sales	[illegible]
Receipts from special taxes	[illegible]
Receipts from income	[illegible]
Receipts from legacies	[illegible]
Receipts from successions	[illegible]
Receipts from articles in schedule A	[illegible]
Receipts from bank circulation and deposits	[illegible]
Receipts from passports, etc.	[illegible]
Receipts from fines, penalties, &c.	[illegible]
Receipts from stamps	[illegible]
Receipts from Treasury Agents	[illegible]
Total receipts	$265,920,474.65

It will be interesting to some to see the proportion in which these taxes have been contributed by the several States. Illinois, as it will be seen by the statement below, stands number five on the list:

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF INTERNAL TAXES PAID BY EACH STATE.

1	New York	[illegible]
2	Massachusetts	[illegible]
3	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
4	Ohio	[illegible]
5	Illinois	[illegible]
6	New Jersey	[illegible]
7	Connecticut	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts from stamps, fines, &c., [illegible]. Refunded taxes, [illegible]. Total receipts, $265,920,474.65.

The Chinese Theatre in San Francisco—Grand Banquet a la Chinoise.

San Francisco Correspondence (Jan. 31) of the New York World.

A new Chinese theatre, on Jackson street, which was opened at the commencement of the Chinese New Year, was formally inaugurated last night. Previous to the performance at the theatre a banquet was served to one hundred invited guests at a Chinese restaurant on Dupont street. The lessees of the new theatre were the invitors; members of the press, and lawyers and judges from the police courts, were in attendance. At six o'clock the invited guests assembled at the restaurant, on the same place where the Colfax and Burlingame and Van Valkenburg dinners took place. The bill of fare was almost precisely similar to that on previous occasions when our Chinese residents have extended courtesies to Americans. Champagne was distributed with a lavish hand from the early part of the feast, and before it had progressed far several of the guests became considerably exhilarated, becoming somewhat demonstrative in gesticulation and loud-toned in conversation. The feast was brought to an abrupt termination, leaving several courses which were yet to be served, although nine courses, consisting of about 100 different dishes, had been served. [illegible] chopsticks and knives and forks were provided for each guest. At each table a Chinese interpreter was seated to assist in carrying out the general arrangement.

The banquet having broken up the party proceeded to the theatre, where a performance was then going on. The theatre is well arranged, of moderate size, capable of seating about 1,200 auditors. The stage is built fifteen feet deep, and is placed entirely on a level with the house, there being no proscenium [illegible]. The performers enter at one side from a door at the back of the stage, and go out from the other side. The orchestra is seated in the centre and rear of the stage. The instruments, consisting of two instruments resembling the oboe in construction and the bag-pipes in tone, several two-stringed violins, a kettle drum, an enormous pair of cymbals, a gong, a stone globe, to pound with sticks, and a drum sounding much like a wood drum. First an overture, which is characterized by a stunning noise, all the musicians going it together, with some regard for time, but none for tune. After having our ears pierced by the wood instruments and stunned by the instruments of percussion, several performers enter, clothed in magnificently embroidered garments. The son of the sun desires to marry the daughter of the moon. A few short speeches, squealing from the wind instruments, a successful attempt to do some recitative in unison with the instruments, and exit. The high cockalorum sing-song [illegible] to the Emperor appears [illegible]. After bowing and dancing he announces the marriage impossible. Evidences of rebellion. Enter Emperor of all the Chinas, dolls, etc. War must be declared against somebody. Soldiers summoned and instructed to go in for a free fight. Husband that would-be and wife-that-ought-to-be enter with attendants. Female has a China doll which she fondles affectionately. Great rumpus and powwow. Plenty of fighting. Exit acrobatic diversion, sword contest. Combat with spears and swords; general free fight and whirligig arrangement, participated in by four Celestials, who wear very long feathers in their caps. Finally loving couple are united, all the troubles of the Emperor are stilled, when the performers get up and immediately walk off the stage. The most vivid portion of my remembrance assures me that there was considerable noise. The properties and dresses were magnificent; the dresses, I am told, cost $45,000 in China. The company is large, numbering about 200 performers. Many Americans will, no doubt, visit the performance, as provision is made for their separate accommodation. There are now two Chinese theatres going in San Francisco, at which performances are given every afternoon and evening.

New Catholic Bishops.

From the Catholic Telegraph.

Rome has confirmed the following recommendations for Episcopal Sees, made by the Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866:

Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, D. D., Bishop of the new See of Columbus, Ohio; Right Rev. Wm. McCloskey, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, Ky.; Right Rev. J. V. Ryan, C. M., Buffalo; Right Rev. Dr. B. J. McQuaid, D. D., President Seton Hall College, Rochester, N. Y.; Right Rev. Wm. O'Hara, D. D., Scranton, Penn.; Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., Harrisburg, Penn.; Right Rev. T. Mullen, Allegheny, Erie, Pa.; Right Rev. T. A. Becker, Richmond, Va., Wilmington, Del.; Right Rev. J. Gibbons, Baltimore, Vicariate North Carolina; Right Rev. P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis, [illegible] Mo.; Right Rev. J. Melcher, D. D., St. Louis, Green Bay, Wis.; Right Rev. M. Heiss, D. D., LaCrosse.

Three new Apostolic Vicariates established in Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Colorado. By the last we rejoice to learn our esteemed and old time fellow-laborer in this diocese, Right Rev. Priest (Projectus) Machebeuf, Vicar-General of Right Rev. Bishop Lamy of Santa Fe, now at Denver, has been selected. He is, indeed, a soldier of the Cross.

The See of Nashville has been transferred to Memphis.

We regret to learn that the See of Marquette is not supplied. The nominations presented to the council by the late Bishop Baraga, for the choice of an administrator, or a successor, were either declined or deemed insufficient.

The erection of so many new sees and vicariates, and the selection of such worthy incumbents, demand the liveliest gratitude of the Catholics of the United States to Almighty God, the Holy Father and our own hierarchy.

The various nationalities of clergy are represented in the appointments. S. H. Rosecrans, McCloskey, McQuaid, Becker, Gibbons and Shanahan are Americans. M. J. Melcher, Heiss, and, we believe, two others of the Vicars Apostolic, are Germans. M. Ryan (bishops, perhaps O'Hara and Mullen), are Irish, and M. Machebeuf is French.

A Belgian and two Spaniards were named for Idaho—all three in California.

An Italian, a Frenchman, and an Indian for Montana.

For Arizona three different authorities. We cannot state at present who was chosen for those Vicariates.

A Missionary Among Gamblers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The case of James Davis, charged by F. E. Hill, a church sexton, with exhibiting a gambling device, meaning a faro bank, at [illegible] Race street, came up before the Police Court yesterday. F. E. Hill testified in the case as follows:

I was in Mr Davis' place on the [illegible] of January, played against the bank.

[illegible]

Q. Are you the sexton of that church?
A. Yes, sir, I am.

[illegible]

Q. And you've never been able to accomplish it?
A. No, sir, I have not.

[illegible]

No other witnesses were introduced. [illegible] and there could be no doubt of the truth of the charge, and Judge Straub sentenced the latter to serve a month in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100. The matter of imprisonment, however, he remitted in consideration of the fact that Mr. Davis had been thoroughly [illegible] majority of the gamblers of the city.

George Francis Train Crowned King of Ireland by the Ladies of Cork.

From the Cork Examiner.

The reception accorded to Mr. George F. Train, by the successive audiences that thronged to overflowing the spacious hall and galleries of the Cork Athenaeum, afforded a lesson which any statesman might profitably ponder on before he proposed to estimate the political power of this country [illegible]. "For four hours," we are told by our respected trustworthy contemporary, the Cork *Constitution*, "the city ran wild with excitement." A good charge was made for admission to the Athenaeum; but had that building been ten times as capacious as it is, every corner of it would have been occupied. Men hung by their fingers to the ledges of the gallery. They perched themselves on the timber frame that supported the roof. They climbed to the top of the organ, to hear the music discoursed for them by the [illegible] Fenian on the platform. [illegible] dressed them as "Americans" [illegible] title was hailed with delight by the assembly. Mr. Train vituperated England, chaffed the police and the magistracy, hurled scorn on the American Ambassador who had refused their protection to their suffering compatriots, and hinted, in unmistakable terms, that the great republic was ready to take up arms in aid of Irish freedom. Three young ladies, the Graces, we presume, of the beautiful city, presented him with an address [illegible] a green velvet cap; and the [illegible] crowned its climax when a chair being lifted on a table, displayed a green wreath and crowned the orator as King of Ireland. For fifteen minutes the multitude "yelled like Indians," a forest of green boughs was waved all over both galleries. Three cheers were given for "Ireland in America and America in Ireland," and the hero of the night was borne from the lecture hall on the shoulders of enraptured votaries.

A Fast Man in Bankruptcy.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

John W. Steel, familiarly known as "Coal Oil Johnny," [illegible] having squandered several hundred thousand dollars. [illegible]

A Singular Phenomenon.

On the 29th of December a singular phenomenon was witnessed at [illegible]

The Orissa Famine.

The Calcutta Board of Revenue has published a paper on the mortality caused by the famine in Orissa, giving the following figures: [illegible]

Total percentage of loss to population [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Hainforth, the Conspirator, Released from Confinement.

A Prisoner Asks to Change His Quarters from the Bridewell to the Penitentiary.

Real Estate Suits—Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Probate Business.

Sentencing of Prisoners.

Judge Drummond and a jury are engaged, in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the trial of an insurance cause, Russell H. Stone, et al. vs. The Washington Insurance Co. An action of assumpsit brought upon a policy covering the premises No. 99 South Water street.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Heavy Operations During the Past Week.

The *Banking and Insurance Chronicle*, of this city, in its article on the movements in real estate for the last week, says that the amount of property transferred during that time is nearly double that of the preceding week. [illegible]

CROSBY.

Presentation of an Elegant Service of Silver to the Founder of the Opera House.

Probably the finest set of silverware ever brought into the West was presented last evening at the Sherman House to our well-known citizen, Mr. U. H. Crosby, as a token of appreciation of what he has done to promote the cause of art in Chicago. [illegible]

An Incident.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 1868.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

A Baptist Church Dedication in Clinton, Wis.

CLINTON, Wis., Feb. 20.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The new and beautiful church lately erected in this place by the Baptists was dedicated on the 19th. Rev. Dr. Everts, of Chicago, preached a masterly sermon, and in an hour raised a subscription of sixteen hundred dollars to meet the indebtedness. Rev. Mr. Fish, of Afton, preached in the evening.

The church cost seven thousand dollars. It is an elegant wooden building, most tastefully designed and fitted up.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

Notwithstanding that to-morrow will be a bank holiday, and all notes maturing on that day had to be met to-day, business in financial circles was very dull. Money is looking easier, but the bulk of the loanable funds is in New York exchange, and Currency continues quite close, and in order to get it some of the banks were obliged to lose a sale of exchange. Currency was ordered from New York to-day, and it is likely that [illegible].

New York Funds were very much depressed in consequence of the scarcity of Currency, and sales were made at 50 cents discount @ par. The counter rates were unchanged. Depositors were allowed par, and for checking 1-10 premium was charged.

The following shows the average deposits with private banks and bankers in this city, as per returns to the United States Assessor, for the month of January, 1868: [illegible]

[illegible]

land—at the bottom of hills and valleys such as the prairie system presents—the dogs are more numerous than sheep, and hence the city of New York is a great loser; for if our farmers were relieved of the danger of dogs, the supply of Southdowns in shape of mutton and lambs would be largely improved in quantity and quality. The conditions necessary for the production of the best mutton do not exist when the sheep are closely housed in winter, as they thrive best when allowed a larger freedom. But the fear of dogs will not permit this in winter, and in large portions of the year when allowed facilities of fields, the fields which can readily be watched are the only ones which are devoted to sheep. Remove the dogs from the locality and every hill top would be covered with these useful animals. No article of food is superior to the best mutton for the million or the epicure; and if due protection were afforded by a sufficient tax—the sheep dog to be excepted—this food could be furnished at a rate that would enable the laborer to partake of it as freely as he now partakes of poorer and less wholesome article of food.

If a dog is useful a tax should be borne cheerfully by his owner. A national tax would result in the destruction of useless dogs, and as they were destroyed be the means of substituting in vastly larger amount of property in their place to enrich the fields of the husbandman, to destroy the weeds which are now a burden to many farms; to supply food in greater abundance than now, and to increase that important branch of manufacturing industry which relies upon wool.

The theory upon which a tax is imposed on dogs in this State is this, that a fund may be created in towns to cover the losses from the havoc among sheep which they occasion. But the fund does not answer the purpose of this species of protection, and but few will expose themselves to the danger. The price of valuable bucks has reached in many localities, above ten thousand dollars. A price under ten is not at all uncommon for those of the best breeds. The calculation of loss is not based on large values, but the minimum value of four dollars per head has been taken. Five hundred thousand sheep are annually killed, amounting in value to two millions of dollars, and the number annually injured is three hundred thousand, at an estimated loss of six hundred thousand dollars, and this wholly by dogs!

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DEFALCATION.

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From the New York Herald, Feb. 19.

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This affair has created no small amount of excitement, as the defaulter was well known in upper tendom, and was always considered a man of honor and probity in his private affairs, as well as in his dealings with merchants and others, by reason of the position he held in the firm who lose so much by his defalcation.

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[illegible]

Total receipts ... $265,920,474.65

It will be interesting to some to see the proportion in which these taxes have been contributed by the several States. Illinois, as it will be seen by the statement below, stands number five on the list.

[illegible]

Receipts from stamps, fines, &c. $21,473,[illegible]. Refunded taxes, $[illegible]. Total receipts, $265,920,474.65.

The Chinese Theatre in San Francisco—Grand Banquet a la Chinois.

San Francisco Correspondence (Jan. 21) of the New York World.

A new Chinese theatre on Jackson street, which was opened at the commencement of the Chinese New Year, was formerly inaugurated last night. Previous to the performance at the theatre a banquet was served to one hundred invited guests at a Chinese restaurant on Dupont street. The lessees of the new theatre were the invitors; members of the press, and lawyers and judges from the minor courts, were in attendance. At six o'clock the invited guests assembled at the restaurant, the same place where the Colfax and Burlingame and Van Valkenburg dinners took place. The bill of fare was almost precisely similar to that on previous occasions when our Chinese residents have extended courtesies to Americans. Champagne was distributed with a lavish hand from the early part of the feast, and before it had progressed far several of the guests became considerably exhilarated, becoming somewhat demonstrative in gesticulation and loud toned in conversation. The feast was brought to an abrupt termination, leaving several courses which were yet to be served, although nine courses, consisting of about 150 different dishes, had been served. Chop sticks and knives and forks were provided for each guest. At each table a Chinese interpreter was seated to assist in carrying out the general arrangement.

The banquet having broken up the party proceeded to the theatre, where a performance was then going on. The theatre is well arranged, of moderate size, capable of seating about 1,000 auditors. The stage is about fifty feet deep, and extends entirely across the house, there being no proscenium, curtains or flats; the performers enter at one side from a door at the back of the stage, and go out from the other side. The orchestra is seated in the centre and rear of the stage. The instruments, consisting of two fiddles resembling the oboe in construction, and the bag pipe in tone, several two stringed violins, a kettle drum, an enormous pair of cymbals, a gong, a set of sticks and a drum sounding much like two side drums. First an overture, which is characterized by a stunning noise, the musicians going it together, with no regard for time, but more for time. After having our ears pierced by the wood instruments, and stunned by the instruments of percussion, several performers enter, dressed in magnificently embroidered garments. The son of the sun desires to marry the daughter of the moon. A few short speeches, many a successful attempt to do some acting in unison with the instrumentalists. The high cock-alorum sing-song proclaims to the Emperor appears with attendants. After whirling and dancing he announces the marriage impossible. Rumors of rebellion. Enter Emperor of all the Chinese dolls, etc. War must be declared with somebody. Soldiers announced and prepared to go in for a free fight. Husband that would-be and wife-that-ought-to-be with attendants. Female has a Chinese trumpets and powwow. Plenty of dancers. Exit acrobatic diversion, dancing, a fight and whirling scene, participated in by four Chinese who wear very long feathers in their caps. Finally loving couple are united, all the enemies of the Emperor are slain, when they up and immediately walk off the stage. This most vivid portion of my remembrance ends me that there was considerable war in the dresses, I am told, cost $40,000 in China. The company is large, numbering about fifty performers. Many Americans who visit the performance, as provided in places for their separate accommodation. There are now two Chinese theatres going in San Francisco, at which performances are given every afternoon and evening.

New Catholic Bishops.

From the Catholic Telegraph.

Rome has confirmed the following recommendations for Episcopal Sees, made by the Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866:

Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, D. D., Bishop of the new See of Columbus, Ohio; Right Rev. Wm. McCloskey, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, Ky.; Right Rev. J. V. Ryan, C. M., Buffalo; Right Rev. Dr. B. J. McQuaid, D. D., President Seton Hall College, Rochester, N. Y.; Right Rev. Wm. O'Hara, D. D., Scranton, Penn.; Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., Harrisburg, Penn.; Right Rev. T. Mullen, Allegheny, Erie, Pa.; Right Rev. T. A. Becker, Brooklyn, Wilmington, Del.; Right Rev. J. Gibbons, Baltimore, Vicariate North Carolina; Right Rev. P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; Right Rev. J. Melcher, D. D., St. Louis, Green Bay, Wis.; Right Rev. M. Heiss, D. D., La Crosse.

There are Apostolic Vicariates established in Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Colorado. In the last we rejoice to learn our friend and olden time fellow-laborer in this diocese, Right Rev. Priest (Prefect) Machebeuf, Vicar-General of Right Rev. Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, now at Denver, has been selected. He is, indeed, a soldier of the Cross.

The See of Nashville has been transferred to Memphis.

We regret to learn that the See of Marquette is not supplied. The names of nominations presented to the council by the late Bishop Baraga, for the choice of an administrator, or a successor, were either mislaid or deemed insufficient.

The erection of so many new sees and vicariates, and the selection of such worthy incumbents, demand the liveliest gratitude of the Catholics of the United States to Almighty God, the Holy Father and our own hierarchy.

The various nationalities of clergy are represented in the appointments. Rosecrans, McCloskey, McQuaid, Becker, Gibbons and Shanahan are Americans. Heiss, Melcher, Heiss, and, we believe, two others of the Vicars Apostolic, are Germans. M. Ryan (bishop), perhaps O'Hara and Mullen, are Irish, and M. Machebeuf is French. A Belgian and two Spaniards were named for Idaho—all three in California.

An Italian, a Frenchman, and an Irishman for Montana.

For Arizona three different nationalities. We cannot state at present who were chosen for those Vicariates.

A Missionary Among Gamblers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 7.

The case of James Davis, charged by F. E. Hill, a church sexton, with keeping a gambling device, meaning a faro bank, at 183 Race street, came up before the Police Court yesterday. F. E. Hill testified in the case as follows:

I was in Mr. Davis' place on the 19th of January. Davis' place is under the theatre.

Question—What kind of a bank?

Answer—Faro bank. Mr. Davis dealt [illegible] the time, and sometimes somebody else. I bet [illegible] 19th and 17th. I saw him take the deal. I played in the daytime. I went there on Thursday of last week. I was not in gambling-room on that occasion. He has lost forty dollars; on the 19th, forty dollars. I was in the grocery business, and I was engaged in church affairs in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Seventh street, between Race and Elm.

Q. Are you the sexton of that church?

A. Yes, sir, I am.

Q. By counsel for defence—How long have you been a deacon trying to tame the tiger?

A. About two years. Think it has been too long.

Q. And you've never been able to conquer it yet, have you?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Did you go to Mr. Davis' last Thursday to try to get your money back?

A. Yes, sir. I went once to try that.

Q. If you had got your money back, would you have stayed there, or gone and told the matter?

A. No, sir, it would not.

Q. Suppose, Mr. Hill, if you had won eighty or forty dollars, would you have gone back there again?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you had won money, say a hundred, you would not have gone, would you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you acknowledge, don't you, that you went simply for the purpose of getting your money back, and not for any interest in the suppressing the public morals?

A. I used then to get my money back.

Q. Now let me understand, Mr. Hill, are you a deacon of that church?

A. Yes, sir.

No other witnesses were introduced. It was a plain case of sexton against gambler, and there could be no doubt of the truth of the charge, and Judge Straub sentenced the latter to serve a month in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100. The sentence of imprisonment, however, he remitted in consideration of the fact that Mr. Davis had been roughly handled already by the last Grand Jury, in a majority of the gamblers of the city.

George Francis Train Crowned King of Ireland by the Ladies of Cork.

From the Cork Southern Reporter.

The reception accorded to Mr. George F. Train, by the successive audiences which crammed to overflowing the pit, boxes and galleries of the Cork Athenaeum, affords a lesson which any statesman might profitably ponder on before he proposed to commit the political power of this country to new and more democratic class of voters. "For four hours," we are told by a cool and trustworthy contemporary, "the Constitution," the city ran wild with excitement." A good change was made for admission to the Athenaeum; but had that building been ten times as capacious as it is, every inch of it would been occupied. Men hung by their fingers to the ledges of the galleries. They perched themselves on the timber gallery that supported the roof. They climbed to the top of the organ, to hear the sweet music discoursed for them by the patriotic Fenian on the platform. The orator addressed them as "Americans!" and as such the title was hailed with delight by the whole assembly. Mr. Train vituperated England, chaffed the police and the magistracy, poured scorn on the American Ambassador, who had refused their protection to their fellow erring compatriots, and hinted, in unmistakable terms, that the great republic was about to take up arms in aid of Irish freedom. Three young ladies, the Graces, we suppose, of the beautiful city, presented him with an address and a green velvet cap; and the orator reached its climax when he, being lifted on a table, donned the green wreath and was crowned by them as King of Ireland. For fifteen minutes the multitude "yelled like Indians," and a forest of green boughs was waved from both galleries. Three cheers were given for "Ireland in America" and "America in Ireland," and the hero of the night was escorted from the lecture hall on the shoulders of his enraptured votaries.

A Fast Man in Bankruptcy.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Feb. 8.

John W. Steel, familiarly known as "Coal Oil Johnny" Steel, and somewhat distinguished as "oil princes," "having for a considerable time enjoyed the princely income of $[illegible] per day, yesterday filed in the United States District Court a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Many of our readers will remember the romantic history of his experience in the East, published some time ago, by which he is reported to have squandered several hundred thousand dollars, and having "sowed his wild oats," and losing his oil farm, he found himself in shattered circumstances, and was at last compelled to earn a living by driving a team. His indebtedness, as set forth in the petition, amounts to over $[illegible], and the items are quite heavy, a few of which we note: To Henry W. Kenage, of the Continental, Philadelphia, he owes $[illegible]; William A. Galbraith, attorney at law, $10,000; J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, for jewelry, $5,805; John D. [illegible], $[illegible]; William Horn & Co., for liquors, $1,230; E. H. Conin, for [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible], Philadelphia, for [illegible], $1,500; to an unknown creditor, for paintings, $2,200; to [illegible]. A considerable amount of his indebtedness is for money borrowed, and judgments, &c. When he was in the notion to rent a hotel for a day he would do so, and whenever he saw anything that pleased his fancy, he would have it, regardless of cost. Probably no man in the United States ever squandered as much money in the same space of time.

A Singular Phenomenon.

On the 29th of December a most singular phenomenon was witnessed at Copiapo, Chili, which a journal at that place describes as follows: "At about 5 p. m. owing to the light clouds which covered the sun, a broad curtain of gauze, there appeared two rainbows surrounding the sun. [illegible] west was a third rainbow, in a direction opposite to the other two. [illegible] of day was reflected with such intensity in the northern and southern extremities of the central bow, as almost to imitate the sun, and there were three suns placed in a line and equidistant from each other. The brightness of the apparent suns was so intense as to dazzle the eyes of the beholder. Alternately losing and recovering their brightness, the two apparent suns remained visible until sunset, by which time the rainbow had disappeared."

The Orissa Famine.

The Calcutta Board of Revenue have published a paper on the mortality caused by the famine in Orissa, giving the following figures:

[illegible]

Total percentage of loss to population [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Rainforth, the Conspirator, Released from Confinement.

A Prisoner Asks to Change His Quarters from the Bridewell to the Penitentiary.

Real Estate Suits—Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Probate Business.

Sentencing of Prisoners.

Judge Drummond and a jury are engaged, in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the trial of an insurance cause. Russell H. Stevens, et al. vs. The Washington Insurance Co. An action of assumpsit brought upon a policy covering the premises No. 89 South Water street.

Amos E. Griffith et al., administrators, vs. Ebenezer Erskine. Suit brought to recover on a note given for two shares of stock in the French Creek Oil Company of West Virginia. Verdict for defendant.

In this court the following new suit was recorded:

8,494. Charles A. Otis and Edward Lewis vs. J. H. Nichol. F. A. Doolittle and Charles S. Mann. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. three barrels of rectified spirits. Information. Dismissed with certificate of probable cause.

Henry Reber and Lewi Semlow vs. J. N. Hanley and J. A. Alexander. Libel on contract. Default and a decree for $344.49 and order of sale of bark Muskegon.

Samuel A. Alexander vs. Steamer Mononga[illegible]. Contract. Default and decree for [illegible].

Nicholas Davis vs. Schooner Dolphin. Contract. Decree for towing.

The new proceedings recorded were:

2,[illegible]. United States vs. Six mash tubs, &c. Information.

2,[illegible]. United States vs. One still, &c. Information.

2,501. United States vs. Thirty-five boxes of chewing tobacco. Information.

2,502. United States vs. Eight barrels of distilled spirits. Information.

BANKRUPTCY.

The business recorded in bankruptcy were as follows:

Petitions filed and referred.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

Much of the time of this court yesterday was occupied in the continuation of the argument of the case of Arthur Lovering vs. Maynard Brothers and others, survivors of the Portland (Maine) Shovel Manufacturing Company, mentioned on Friday.

James W. Hipple vs. Catherine McCarthy. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

Catherine Fracht vs. Frederick Fracht. Bill for divorce filed November 13, with injunction. The bill charged drunkenness and cruelty. The defendant answered denying every allegation of the bill. Dismissed by consent.

Robert Mitchell vs. Charles L. Foster. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

Valentine Fieldman and Barbara his wife vs. Ludwig Hoest. Trespass for alleged assault, said to have been made during September last, upon the plaintiff Barbara. [illegible]

Maren Ransted vs. Thomas L. Morgan. Debt. Dismissed.

Thomas L. Morgan vs. Maren Ransted. Bill. Dismissed.

The new suits in this court were of:

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

Richard Rainforth, who was sent to the county jail [illegible] for contempt of the Court, was yesterday released by order of the court. [illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

[illegible]

Henry Smith, convicted on Wednesday of larceny in stealing a buffalo robe, the value of which was assessed at fourteen dollars, was then sentenced to the Bridewell for the term of one year. He was disconcerted with the place of his lodgment, and therefore sent a motion for a new trial, so that he might plead guilty of grand larceny. [illegible]

The trial of Thomas Daley, indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon, was concluded. [illegible]

John Gray pleaded guilty to an indictment for assaulting a police officer, one West. [illegible]

[illegible]

Frederick Babcock. Indictment. Larceny. The prisoner pleaded guilty. [illegible]

William Rohan pleaded guilty of larceny. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

[illegible]

in court. His evidence was recorded at one year in the Penitentiary.

John Gorman and Sarah Thompson having been convicted of stealing silk valued at $80 were ordered to penitentiary, of the verdict of the jury each to serve years in the Penitentiary. [illegible]

Thomas Welch and John Scott, one young, and the other an elderly man, were convicted of the larceny of a half-made dress, a cloak, and a piece of silk valued at $36. [illegible]

Ellen Colter was convicted of perjury in falsely accusing John McLaughlin of stealing $70 from her. [illegible]

The new suits were of:

2,848. Frances Colby vs. Moses C. Colby. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. The bill alleges that the parties were married in this city during September, 1866.

2,849. City vs. Luke Rush. Appeal by defendant from a fine of $100 and sixty days' imprisonment in the Bridewell, imposed on a charge of vagrancy.

2,850. City vs. Davis Ryan. Appeal as above.

REAL ESTATE.

Heavy Operations During the Past Week.

The Banking and Insurance Chronicle, of this city, in its article on the movements in real estate for the last week, says that the amount of property transferred during that time is nearly double that of the preceding week. The real estate trade was never more brisk than at present, and the prices of [illegible] north side, east of State street, are steadily advancing. Rents of both stores and dwellings are said to be about the same as when last reported.

[illegible]

CROSBY.

Presentation of an Elegant Service of Silver to the Founder of the Opera House.

Probably the finest set of silverware ever brought into the West was presented last evening at the Sherman House to our well-known citizen, Mr. U. H. Crosby, as a token of appreciation of what he has done to promote the cause of art in Chicago.

The chief piece in the service is an immense punch bowl of solid silver, sixteen inches in diameter and of nearly the same height—including the base and supporting column, which last is tertiary in the shape of chains and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

The presentation was made in a private manner, and was deeply appreciated by the recipient.

An Incident.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Among the occupants of one of the Madison street cars, as it left the city limits on Sunday morning last, might have been seen a colored man, somewhat past the prime and vigor of manhood, as the plentiful sprinkling of white on his head and beard clearly indicated. His dress, though considerably worn, was neat and orderly, and one could easily see he was favorably impressed by his quite unobtrusive air.

The car glided up rapidly, and when, soon after passing Robey street, quite a large number entered, there was no alternative but for a dozen or more to stand. Among the last comers was a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man, decidedly prepossessing in face and manner, but he in a ponderous voice was heard to exclaim, insolent tones, ordering the negro to vacate his seat in favor of some of the ladies. "It was an outrage," he said, "for a black nigger to remain seated while ladies were standing." It was suggested by a gentleman standing near, that, as the negro paid for his seat, he had as good a right to occupy it as any one.

Other remarks were made, not at all complimentary to the irate gentleman, but he continued his abuse, ordering the old man to leave in the most approved Southern style.

As one looked at the gentleman, his face white in his polished rage, and heard his threatening words, and then at the sad, troubled old negro, one could not but think that the feelings of ladies might be outraged in much greater degree than by the presence of a quiet, inoffensive colored man. For where is there a lady, worthy of the name, whose feelings would not be stirred by such an unprovoked, brutal attack upon an old man, simply because of the color of his skin? Had the vote been taken, then and there, which should leave the car or unworthy the privilege of remaining, the gentleman might, perhaps, have received astonishing evidence of the mistake he had made.

And now comes the question, how long are we, of the proud, free North, to be thus insulted by the unchecked insolence of the spirit of vandalism? [illegible]

LADY PASSENGER.

A Baptist Church Dedication in Clinton, Wis.

CLINTON, WIS., Feb. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The new and beautiful church lately erected in this place by the Baptists was dedicated on the 19th. Rev. Dr. Everts, of Chicago, preached a masterly sermon, and in an hour raised a subscription of sixteen hundred dollars to meet the indebtedness. Rev. Mr. Fish, of Afton, preached in the evening.

The church cost seven thousand dollars. It is an elegant wooden building, most tastefully designed and fitted up.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

Notwithstanding that to-morrow will be a bank holiday, and all notes maturing on that day had to be met to-day, business in financial circles was very dull. Money is looking easier, but the bulk of the loanable funds is in New York exchange and Currency continues quite close, and in order to get it some of the banks was obliged to force sales of exchange. Currency was ordered from New York to-day, and it is likely that a westward flow will now take place. The rates of interest were unchanged.

New York Funds were very much depressed in consequence of the scarcity of Currency, and sales were made at 50 cents discount @ par. The counter rates were unchanged. Depositors were allowed par, and for checking 1-10 premium was charged.

The following shows the average deposits with private banks and bankers in this city, as per returns to the United States Assessor, for the month of January, 1868:

[illegible]

Manager Ives furnishes us with the following statement of the operations of the Clearing House for the five days of this week:

	Clearings.	Balances.
February 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

Flour ruled dull and lower. Wheat was unsettled and 1½c lower. Corn declined 1½c. Oats were dull at a decline of ½c. Rye neglected and nominal. Barley dull. Mess pork was active and 25c higher. Bulk Meats in good demand and a trifle firmer. Lard ½c better. Sweet Pickled Hams advanced ½c. Dressed Hogs rather slow and easier.

Gold was 1 cent higher to-day, caused by the removal of Mr. Stanton from the War Office. The market opened at 141⅝, and closed at 141⅞. The following quotations were received by Charles L. Boyd, gold broker:

[illegible]

Here the market was higher at 1[illegible], closing—the upper figure at the close. Silver steady at 13[illegible].

The Public Funds were steady. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

[illegible]

Here the market was unchanged. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

Local Securities were very firm and firm brokers are buying at the following rates:

[illegible]

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday has the following on the Erie Railroad imbroglio:

"A protest was this morning served by one of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company upon Messrs. Lockwood and Keep, of the Michigan Southern, to prevent them from making an agreement with the Erie to lay a third rail upon their road, by which broad and narrow-gauge cars can be run from the Long Dock to Chicago, and narrow gauge cars from San Francisco and the whole Western continent to the Long Dock. An arrangement of this sort would give the Erie Company a new life, and enable it to compete more successfully for business with the narrow-gauge roads north and south of it, which have hitherto taken more business than the broad-gauge roads have gone to prevent. Objections to a third rail would come with good reason from the New York Central, the Lake Shore, and Cleveland & Toledo roads, or from the Pennsylvania Central and Western connections, but they are open to the gravest suspicions when they proceed from a Director of the Erie Company, which has always suffered in the traffic from its differential gauge. The following is a copy of the protest:

To the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that a proposition has been made by some of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company to the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the effect that if the last named company will agree to lay a third rail from Toledo to Chicago the Erie Railway Company will agree to construct, or provide for the construction of a wide-gauge railroad from Akron to Toledo. As a Director of the Erie Railway Company, and representing a large amount of the stock thereof, I hereby respectfully notify you that I protest against the making of such agreement, and that legal proceedings are about being instituted on behalf of stockholders of said company to restrain the making of any such agreement, and that, in case any such agreement is made, legal proceedings will be instituted to have the same adjudged fraudulent and void, on the ground, among others, that the Directors of the Erie Railway Company who favor such proposed agreement are individually peculiarly interested in the contract being made, and that the said agreement will operate to their personal benefit and advantage, to the great prejudice of the interests of the Erie Railway Company.

FRANK WORK.

To Le Grand Lockwood, Esq.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 17, 1868.

[illegible]

The custom receipts for the week are [illegible].

The good receipts for customs at New York are reported as follows:

[illegible]

The foreign imports at New York for January are thus reported:

[illegible]

The foreign imports at New York for the seven months ending January 31, were as follows:

[illegible]

The exports from New York to foreign ports in the month of January compare as follows:

[illegible]

In 1866 the total of produce shipped in January amounted to $16,761,[illegible]. We now bring forward the relative totals from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Exports from New York to foreign ports for seven months from January 31st, have been as follows:

[illegible]

The total for the same time in 1865 amounted to $[illegible], of which $[illegible] were made up of produce and merchandise exclusive of specie.

The production of bullion in this country in 1867 is variously estimated, as follows:

California	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]
Washington Territory	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

These estimates for Idaho and Montana are generally regarded as too high, and some writers consider $[illegible] about a fair estimate of the production of the United States last year.

The following is a condensed statement of the earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for 1867:

EARNINGS.

From Passengers	[illegible]
From Emigrant Passengers	[illegible]
From United States, Collected for transportation of troops	[illegible]
From Mails	[illegible]
From Express matter	[illegible]
From General Freights	[illegible]
From miscellaneous sources	[illegible]

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	[illegible]
For motive power	[illegible]
For maintenance of cars	[illegible]
For maintenance of road	[illegible]
For general expenses	[illegible]

Leaving net earnings for the year 1867 ... [illegible]

The total amount of revenue, compared with last year, is:

[illegible]

The whole revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, is as follows, viz.:

[illegible]

The following comparative table shows the condition of the leading items of the banks of Philadelphia, with the changes which have occurred between the last and previous week:

[illegible]

All the items in the bank statement of the past week present a decline. The deposits have fallen off $[illegible], the legal tenders show a diminution of $[illegible]. [illegible]

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent, free of tax, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, New York, March [illegible]. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, February [illegible].

The import of dry goods for the past week at New York amount to $4,097,[illegible], against the entries of $3,[illegible] same week last year. The [illegible]

exports clearances of domestic produce amount to $[illegible] against [illegible] year. [illegible]

The gold value of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially reported to January 1, and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entire of the foreign specie being omitted:

[illegible]

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1867, are by official returns having officially reported to January 1 by months, and since with semi-officially by weeks:

[illegible]

The exports of gold and silver from New York since July 1, 1867, were as follows:

[illegible]

The deliveries of California gold and silver at New York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Custom receipts in gold, and the interest paid on the public debt in gold, at the New York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change; and the leading grain markets were less active in view of the less favorable advices from New York, and lower most articles a lower range of prices prevailed. Wheat was especially very unsettled and values fluctuated to a large extent. The market has in itself no inherent strength, and the fluctuations were caused almost entirely by the operations of the "shorts," who took advantage of the decline to fill.

The Provision market was again active in view of a large consumptive and speculative demand, and higher prices obtained for every article of hog product. Mess Pork met with an active speculative demand, and the market advanced fully 25c per brl. [illegible]

[illegible]

The market for Wheat was nervous to-day, and prices, though not taking a very wide range, were exceedingly unsettled, the market changing about every two or three minutes during the entire session on 'Change. Operations were largely on time; buyers evincing a distrust of the action of cash buyers, which had the effect of confining spot transactions almost entirely to the filling of contracts previously made for delivery now. [illegible]

The market for Corn opened excitedly and irregular at ½c lower than the closing rates yesterday, and with but few buyers for cash. [illegible]

The market for Oats was dull at ½c decline, with a drooping tendency, under the influence of unfavorable New York advices. [illegible]

The demand for Rye was very limited, and quotations are almost nominal at a little lower rate. [illegible]

Barley was quiet and steady at unchanged rates. [illegible]

The market for Seeds was steady, with a fair inquiry; the demand for Timothy being quite active. [illegible]

The Board of Trade will hold no session to-morrow, 'Change being closed in honor of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Live Hogs firm, at [illegible]; receipts [illegible] head.

LATER.

Flour dull, heavy. Wheat steady, quiet. Corn steady. Oats [illegible]. Pork firm, at $[illegible]. Lard firm. [illegible]

LATER.

Low grades Flour steady, medium higher. Wheat firmer, [illegible]. Corn heavy, [illegible]. Oats heavy. [illegible]. Pork firm, at $[illegible]. Lard firmer, [illegible]. Hogs heavy, [illegible].

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.

Wheat dull, lower. No. 1 [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]. [illegible]

LATER.

The Grain markets in the afternoon were fairly active and firmer. [illegible]

There was a moderate inquiry for Live Hogs, and the feeling was firm at the closing prices of yesterday. Sales were reported at a range of $[illegible].

THE PORK PACKING.

Weekly Receipts and Shipments of Hogs—Estimated Packing Since October 1.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for two seasons, commencing with the first week in October:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

[illegible]

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

[illegible]

Add for carcass discovered between Oct. 1 and Jan. 15, in Board of Trade returns of shipments of Dressed Hogs, [illegible]

After deducting the shipments from the receipts, the remainder will approximate the packing, including the amount taken for city consumption, up to the present time:

	1867-8.	1866-7.
Receipts from Oct. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments same time	[illegible]	[illegible]
Left for packers, butchers and pens	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Produce Trade.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. [illegible].

The exports from this port of the leading articles of domestic produce, have been as follows:

[illegible]

Export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland Since 1st September, 1867.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live stock during the week as far as given, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

The following are the rates of freight on Live Stock.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—Nothing transpired in this department worthy of special mention. There were few Eastern buyers in attendance, so that the scarcity of choice stock counted in no serious way. [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The Hog market opened quiet and steady. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

FLOUR—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES never fails of curing [illegible] [illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1868.

ANTE-WAR PRICES.

[illegible]

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Full Lines and Low Prices.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
326, 328, 330 Broadway, N. Y.

Life Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION [illegible]

[illegible]

SHUART & DEAN,
Gen'l Agents for Illinois, 83 Washington st.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars

GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,
WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier,

LEES & WALLER

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

Stockholders Meetings.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. 20 NASSAU ST.

[illegible]

OLIVER AMES, President.

CHARLES TUTTLE, Secretary.

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

[illegible]

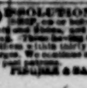
N. S. BOUTON, Agent, Chicago.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP, on or before the first of May, and stock of [illegible] [illegible]

PIERCE & BARKER, [illegible]

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation!

H

"Highly Concentrated"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

E

This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness, arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms:

[illegible]

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that, they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS of the INSANE ASYLUMS,

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution once affected with

Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

INVARIABLY DOES.

A Trial will Convince the Most Skeptical.

L

In all Affections peculiar to Females, arising from whatever cause, or in the decline or change of life.

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy.

No Family Should be Without It.

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cure These Diseases,

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. [illegible]

B

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

O

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE,

I make no "secret" of "ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care.

PREPARED IN VACUO,

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

[illegible]

D

Price, $1.25 per Bottle, or Six for $6.50.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

And Unprincipled Dealers,

[illegible]

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Gift Enterprises.

LINCOLN

DIORAMIC ASSOCIATION,

A Magnificent Work of Art.

A SERIES OF

Wonderful Exhibitions!

Distribution of Photographs

PREPARATORY TO

DIORAMA,

FARMS, MEMORIALS, AND OTHER VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

[illegible]

Diorama of the Funeral Obsequies

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

[illegible]

TOUR OF EXHIBITION,

[illegible]

THE DIORAMA,

And the Following Valuable Premiums:

[illegible]

6,150 PREMIUMS,

[illegible]

How to Obtain Certificates.

[illegible]

CLUB RATES.

[illegible]

LINCOLN DIORAMIC ASSOCIATION,

No. 13 Opera House, Columbus, Ohio.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible]

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
173 Broadway, N. Y.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

ROBERT N. CLARK,
[illegible]
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

[illegible]

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Newspapers.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT.

READY THIS MORNING

In No. 16

OF THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY,

CIRCULATION,

205,000 COPIES,

(The best Story and Sketch Paper of the Age)

A THRILLING TALE,

ENTITLED

The Witch-Finder;

OR,

The Hunted Maid of Salem.

BY LEON LEWIS,

Author of "The Silver Ship," "The Water Wolf," Etc., Etc.

[illegible]

The Witch-Finder's Test.

[illegible]

The Heartless Witch-Finder.

[illegible]

Witch-Finder's Drowning Test.

[illegible]

New York Weekly

[illegible]

Days of Salem Witchcraft.

[illegible]

THE WITCH-FINDER;

OR,

The Hunted Maid of Salem.

[illegible]

The Witch-Finder;

Or, The Hunted Maid of Salem.

The New York Weekly

Nellie Ellsworth; or, The Lover Fiend,

[illegible]

The Witch-Finder;

Or, The Hunted Maid of Salem.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY [illegible]

Gold Pens.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE.

New York, Dec. 14, 1867.

In my Card of Nov. 1, 1867, I stated that, for the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale except only to duly appointed and authorized agents, &c. To this plan I have since strictly adhered.

In accepting Agents, great care has been exercised to appoint those who, by long-continued fair-dealing, have acquired a reputation for honesty, responsibility, and probity—men to whom were the public have learned to place confidence. These Agents have agreed to keep a full assortment of my pens, and to sell them at my published prices. Thus the public are supplied by them with just such pens as they want, either as to writing service, and get a full equivalent for the money paid.

No agent is appointed to travel from place to place, or canvass the country, so that all who want a Morton Gold Pen must get it from the local agent or from headquarters.

None need apply for the agency except in conformity to the above. the liberal discount "To Clubs" being sufficient inducement to all others.

A. MORTON.

Patent Corsets.

THOMSON'S

PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING,"

THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET.

[illegible]

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y.

Stencil Tools.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE, selling my Patent

STENCIL TOOLS.

[illegible]

A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

THE CITY.

PREACHING.—Rev. T. G. Smith, of Fond du Lac, Wis., will preach this evening in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

CLOSED.—The Chicago Board of Trade, the banks, and the library and reading room of the Young Men's Association, will be closed to-day, in honor of the memory of Washington.

NOT A BURGLAR.—George Garrett, who was arrested on Thursday night, on the supposition that he was a burglar, was fined $20 at the Police Court yesterday, for disorderly conduct.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—At the Police Court yesterday John Cobb was again examined on the charge of larceny, and was held for trial in the sum of $1,000.

PREACHING.—Mr. Henry Morehouse, the eminent English Evangelist, will speak in the Illinois Street Church this and to-morrow evenings at half-past seven o'clock. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS.—A young people's social union prayer meeting will be held in the lecture room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MEETING OF LUMBER MEN.—The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association will be held at the Lumber Exchange, No. 261 South Water street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

TRIPLICATES.—A German lady named Mrs. Bommler, residing on North Franklin street, on Thursday contributed her mite toward increasing the population of the city by giving birth to three healthy, vociferous daughters. She deserves the thanks of the community.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. G. M. Chamberlain, of Kankakee, has been tendered the position of Professor of Practical Chemistry in Rush Medical College. Dr. C. is a graduate in chemistry of the Michigan State University, and has a high record as a scholar.

DISCHARGED.—At the Police Court, yesterday, John Tuguy and John Brown, who had been charged with arson, were again examined and honorably discharged.

Also, William McMahon, charged with committing an assault.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—A gang of confidence men and pickpockets, who were in suspicious proximity to a number of ladies at the fire on Franklin street, last night, attracted the attention of a policeman, and the leader of the crew, Tom Quirk, was taken into custody and provided with a cell at the Armory.

TWELFTH WARD ALDERMAN.—At a meeting of Twelfth Ward Scandinavian Republicans, held at No. 25 Fourth street, on Thursday night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we nominate Mr. John Rehler as candidate for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, and that we will sustain him at the next election.

A SHOCK.—The eight inmates of a house on Third avenue, just south of Twelfth street, were made very wide awake on Thursday night by the sudden fall of their dwelling, which had been raised and placed on a temporary underpinning to allow the construction of a basement. No one was hurt.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—William Gardner was brought before Justice Sitts, yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a horse from Henry Krausman, which he subsequently sold to Nelson Blinkerwick. After a lengthy hearing the accused was bound over to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Some rascals entered the store of D. Goodrich, No. 102 Dearborn street, on Thursday night, by breaking a light of glass in a side window so that they could reach the key which hung near it. They then quietly entered and carried off clothing and groceries worth about $200.

ARRESTED FOR RIOT.—Four members of the Burk family, residents of Lake View, were before Justice Schoonover yesterday, charged with riot, Edward Frederick appearing as complainant. The case was continued until the 29th inst., each of the defendants giving bail of $1,000 for their appearance.

LECTURE BY FATHER SMARIUS.—On Sunday evening, Very Rev. Father Smarius, S. J., will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the poor, in the Church of the Holy Family, corner of West Twelfth and May streets. The subject of the discourse will be, "The Trials and Triumphs of the Church."

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The usual Sunday evening services will be held in the Museum at 7½ o'clock, conducted by D. L. Moody. A meeting of the choir connected with these services will be held this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock at Room No. 23 Major Block. Twenty more singers are wanted and all who can sing are respectfully invited to be present.

JEWELRY GOODS.—The firm of N. Matson & Co., No. 112 Lake street, well known as one of our largest jewelry firms, has just received a mammoth stock of goods of all descriptions in their lines, to replace the immense drafts made upon them during the holidays. Their store is now replete with everything that is desired in the way of jewelry, watches, silver-plated goods, diamonds, bronzes and articles of vertu generally.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Chicago Christian Union gives especial attention to securing employment for deserving women who are in need of help, and homes for boys and girls who have no parents, or whose parents are too poor to provide for them. All applications should be made by letter or in person, at the office of the Chicago Christian Union, No. 3 Washington street.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning an audacious and probably a hungry burglar, effected an entrance into the bakery and coffee house of Mrs. M. Schuster, corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, and stole a quantity of sugar, coffee, spices, etc., besides some valuable clothing. [illegible]

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.—Yesterday morning George Meservey and Charles H. Carter were brought before the Police Court on the charge of larceny. [illegible] The case was continued until the 29th inst., the bail for each being $800.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Otto Moor, living at No. 155 Twenty-second street, woke up and saw a burglar in the room. [illegible]

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—Justice Summerfield yesterday issued a warrant at the instance of F. M. Whitesides, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, for the arrest of J. Dusenbery on a charge of swindling. [illegible]

TO OUR READERS AT EVANSTON.—We are requested to make it known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE who reside at Evanston, that a citizen of that place who wishes his daughter (a student of the Evanston Female College) to receive instructions of Professor McCoy, in the development of the organs of the voice, for their effect upon the health, and also to strengthen and improve the tones for speaking and singing, wishes to hear of two other young ladies of the same village, whose parents would like to have them accompany his daughter to and from Chicago for that purpose. [illegible]

MR. MARSH'S BENEFIT.—The amusing comedy of "The Fast Men of the Olden Time," was given last night at the Museum upon the occasion of the benefit of Mr. R. L. Marsh, the popular and efficient Treasurer. The house was one of the largest and best of the season in every respect. [illegible]

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Destruction of A. G. Garfield's Tinware Manufactory.

The Entire Establishment in Ruins—Other Property in the Vicinity Endangered.

Disastrous Fire in South Clark-st. this Morning—Four Buildings Consumed.

Burning of Dwelling Houses in Kinzie and May Streets and Indiana and Milwaukee Avenues.

Estimated Total Loss About $118,000—Insurance About $60,000.

At half-past ten o'clock last night an alarm was struck from Box No. 16, located at the corner of Adams and Franklin streets, and in a few minutes the sky was reddened with flames. The fire was in the large four-story frame building, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 Franklin street, just south of Tyler, which was occupied by Mr. A. G. Garfield, a manufacturer of plain, japanned, and stamped ware. It is said to have started in one of the rooms on the lower floor, where the oils used in the japanning were stored. It spread with terrible rapidity from room to room of the highly inflammable building, and before the arrival of the engines it was evident to all that there was no hope of saving the building, though much could be done to restrict the spread of the flames.

[illegible]

FIRE IN HOLSTEIN. [illegible]

FIRE IN INDIANA AVENUE. [illegible]

FIRE IN KINZIE STREET. [illegible]

ANOTHER FIRE. [illegible]

THE CANAL STREET FIRE. [illegible]

FALSE ALARM. [illegible]

Destructive Fire this Morning.

[illegible]

Western Patents.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending February 18, 1868, as reported by G. L. Chapin, Patent Solicitor, Chicago, Ill.:

[illegible]

COUNTERFEITING.

Attainment of a Highly Desired Object.

Seizure by Government Detectives of $40,000 in Counterfeit Fractional Currency.

Five Operatives Captured in the Act of Printing the Notes.

The Prisoners Released Under Bail of $10,000 Each.

A Difference of Opinion Between a Lawyer and a Detective.

On Thursday night a most important arrest was effected in this city by Mr. S. M. Felker, Chief Detective of the Treasury Department of the United States at Chicago. In effecting the arrest a most highly desired object has been attained, for by it has been broken up a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have been carried on for a long series of years. For a number of years past the city has at different times been flooded by counterfeit United States currency of different degrees of excellence of execution. [illegible]

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES. [illegible]

BRICK-MAKING.

Mr. Gard's Challenge—A Closing Card.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

The Late Swindling Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

AUSTIN & BOAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Are you Disturbed at Night and broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. [illegible]

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible] Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York. [illegible] "Brown's Bronchial Troches," [illegible]

Dr. Foote, Author of "Medical Common Sense," of New York, is still at Rooms 11 and 12 Briggs House. [illegible]

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the Standard by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 21—11:15 a. m.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Iron Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

NEW YORK. [illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 18, at the French Church, by the Rev. Father Side, JOSEPH TWAIN to Miss MAGGIE [illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

MASQUERADE.

The Grand Second Masquerade

OF THE

TURN-GEMEINDE,

Will come off on TUESDAY, February 25, at their Hall, on North Clark st.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

REGULATIONS.

[illegible]

COMMITTEE.

DR. WILLIAMS

Gives his last Lecture at ARLINGTON HALL this evening. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Chicago, Ill. ... 44 & 46 Randolph-st.
New York Office ... 157 Duane-st.

250 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Furnishing Goods, Fine Custom-made Clothing, Carpeting, Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CONTINUED CLEARING OUT SALE.

[illegible]

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,

[illegible]

10 Crates Assorted Crockery, in Open Lots,

With a general assortment of Household Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.

AUCTION,

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

[illegible] Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. [illegible]

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A Great Holiday Bill for

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY!

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT

To the many hundreds who were unable to obtain seats last evening, to witness the

Most Laughable and Sensational

Comedy ever produced in Chicago;

THE FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF

ZOE!

Saturday Afternoon—MATINEE,
LAVANGRO, OR THE GIPSEY OUTCAST.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK ... Directress.

GERMAN DRAMA.

This Evening—MARIEANNE.

Fifth Appearance of

Fraulein FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

The Greatest Living Tragedienne.

[illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Sole Lessee and Manager.

[illegible]

The Fast Men of The Olden Time.

Monday, the Prize Drama of TRUE TO THE CORE.

GRAND SOIREE.

Bournique's Select Dancing Academy,
Corner State and Randolph-sts.,
THIS EVENING, FEB. 22.
Friends and patrons are cordially invited to attend.
A. E. BOURNIQUE.

Elastic Sponge.

[illegible]

COMBINATION MATTRESS $16. TOP PURE ELASTIC SPONGE UNDER PART PURE WOOD MOSS

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.,
192 and 194 Lake-st., Chicago.

To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

17 Pine-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be had.

20 Willard place, first street west of Ann, [illegible]

40 And 42 Randolph-st., between Lake and [illegible]

84 Third-av.—A fine front room and front [illegible]

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 3—Board [illegible]

96 West Washington-st.—Nice rooms to [illegible]

112 East Adams-st., one block from the [illegible]

113 South Halsted-st.—A nicely furnished [illegible]

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms with [illegible]

128 North State-st.—A suite of furnished [illegible]

131 Michigan-av.—A pleasant room, with [illegible]

134 Dearborn-st.—Wanted—All persons [illegible]

143 South Jefferson-st.—Gentleman and [illegible]

154 Illinois-st., near Clark.—A few [illegible]

200 Randolph-st.—A nice, large room for [illegible]

206 South Peoria-st.—A gentleman and [illegible]

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren. [illegible]

300 Indiana-st., North Side, between Rush [illegible]

320 Michigan-av.—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

1029 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Printing Materials

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

MALES.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Day of Excitement at the Capital.

General Thomas Under Arrest for Violating the Tenure-of-Office Act.

He Makes Two Attempts to Obtain Possession of the War Office,

And is in Both Cases Courteously Requested to Leave.

Resolution Calling for the President's Impeachment Presented in the House.

Its Passage Urged by Messrs. Spalding, Bingham and Farnsworth.

A Vote to be Taken at Five O'Clock on Monday.

Mr. Johnson Unbosoms Himself to a Newspaper Correspondent.

The National Democratic Convention to be Held in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IMBROGLIO—A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

The excitement for the past twenty-four hours has been unprecedented in Washington since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. [illegible]

THE FEELING OF THE SENATE REGARDING IMPEACHMENT.

[illegible]

AT THE WAR OFFICE FRIDAY NIGHT.

[illegible]

THE ARREST OF THOMAS.

[illegible]

THOMAS AGAIN AT THE WAR OFFICE.

[illegible]

A THIRD ATTEMPT.

[illegible]

AT THE CAPITOL.

[illegible]

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

[illegible]

THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION SURE TO PASS.

[illegible]

FUTURE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S FUTURE COURSE.

[illegible]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

[illegible]

THE CAPITOL CROWDED.

The Capitol has been jammed throughout the evening to listen to the debate in progress.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22—11:15 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The House has just taken a recess till 10 o'clock Monday morning. The Capitol has not been so crowded since Mr. Bancroft's oration. [illegible]

To the Associated Press.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IMBROGLIO—ARREST OF GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS.

[illegible]

MR. STANTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

[illegible]

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[illegible]

D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice.

THOMAS' BAIL-BOND.

[illegible]

THOMAS APPEARS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF THOMAS.

[illegible]

Th[e Chicago Tribune]

VOL. XXI.

[illegible]

MR. JOHNSON UNBOSOMS HIMSELF.

[illegible]

CONGRESS[IONAL]

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]